

NEW-YORK SPORTING MAGAZINE,

AND

ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN AND ENGLISH TURF.

A WORK ENTIRELY DEDICATED TO

SPORTING SUBJECTS AND FANCY PURSUITS.

EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAVINGS.

CONTENTS.

| | PAGE | | PAGE |
|--|------|---|------|
| Thoughts on Blood Horses (continued from page 347) by an Old Turfman..... | 347 | Memoir of Leviathan..... | 374 |
| Anatomy of the Foreleg below the knee and foot, viz. | | Condition of Horses (continued from page 374) by Nimrod..... | 379 |
| The Pastern..... | 354 | General Sporting Miscellany..... | 382 |
| The Foot..... | 355 | Leithorough and Leviathan gettins of winners..... | 384 |
| Crust or Wall of the Foot..... | 354 | The English Turf..... | |
| Bare..... | 356 | York August Meeting—concluded..... | 395 |
| Frog..... | 356 | Worcester Races..... | 39 |
| Sole..... | 356 | Stamford Races..... | 395 |
| Coria Bone..... | 359 | Folkeby Races..... | 39 |
| Sensible Sole..... | 359 | Brighton Races..... | 39 |
| Navicular Bone..... | 360 | Salisbury Races..... | 397 |
| Cartilage of the Foot..... | 360 | Haverfordwest Races..... | 39 |
| Grey Horses..... | 362 | Wolverhampton Races..... | 398 |
| Comparative Speed and Durability of American and Eng- lish Horses..... | 363 | Exeter Races..... | 399 |
| Memoir of Orphan Boy..... | 369 | Buntingford Races..... | 39 |
| June Grey—Pedigree and Performances..... | 370 | Oxford Races..... | 39 |
| American Eclipse..... | 371 | Leicester Races..... | 39 |
| Speed Eagle..... | 371 | American Racing Calendar..... | |
| Shute..... | 371 | Broad Rock, (Va.)..... | 390 |
| Rockingham..... | 39 | Middleville (Ga.) Spring Meeting..... | 391 |
| Gallant..... | 39 | Taylorsville (Va.) Fall Meeting..... | 39 |
| True Whig..... | 39 | Lexington, (Ky.) Oakland Course, Fall Meeting..... | 39 |
| Maid of the Oaks—her performance..... | 39 | Rumchiffe (Ky.) Fall Meeting..... | 392 |
| Miles..... | 372 | Union Course, Long Island, (N. Y.) First October Meeting..... | 393 |
| Memoir of Males..... | 373 | Washington (D. C.) Races..... | 395 |
| | | Trotting: Centerville, Long Island, (N. Y.) September Meeting..... | 396 |

VOL. I.....No. VIII.....OCTOBER, 1833.

NEW-YORK :

PRINTED FOR THE EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, C. R. COLDEN,

BY GEORGE P. SCOTT AND CO., CORNER OF NASSAU AND ANN STREETS.

1833.

Three sheets and a half—Postage, 100 miles or under, 4 cents; over 100 miles, 7 cents.

PLATE 1





PLATE . 3 .



FIG.



NEW-YORK SPORTING MAGAZINE,

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ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN AND ENGLISH TURF.

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VOL. I.

OCTOBER, 1833.

No. 8.

THOUGHTS ON BLOOD HORSES.

Stable management in general—getting into condition—training for the Turf—difference between the American and English modes—racing—bringing a horse round after a hard day—race riders, hints to—their different positions in the saddle, various moods or less degrees to the horse, and an addition or deduction of weight—the anatomy of the fore leg below the knee and foot, with the office and action of the respective parts—injuries and diseases—shoeing and plating, illustrated with various plates—parts—proprietors—breeding—boundary landmarks and defects, &c.

HAVING, in turn, disposed of Stable Management, Condition, Training, Racing, Bringing Round after a hard day, Race Riding, &c. I now come to the most laborious, if not the most essential part of my essay; deserving attention equally, if not more, than any thing which I have yet treated upon. *Shoeing and Plating*, terms true and common, yet scientifically or even practically, very imperfectly understood by officiating smiths, which, in addition to my original design, I have found necessary to preface with *Descriptive Anatomy of the horse's fore leg (below the knee,) and foot, the office of the component parts, diseases and lameness incident thereto, whether the effect of shoeing, or casual.*

In order to do even partial justice to the different subjects which I have endeavoured to elucidate, I have already been compelled to extend this communication far beyond the length at first contemplated, yet the points I am about to touch upon, would in themselves afford ample matter for a volume. Thus circumstanced, but one of two courses presents itself, that of offering as an apology to my brother sportsmen, want of leisure, and I might add, ability to do justice to the subject, and thus get rid of the task, or hurry through it in an abridged and unintelligible form. To acquit myself even thus shabbily, an almost insurmountable difficulty arises, that of being able to make myself understood, and to direct the attention of the reader to the construction of the leg and foot, the bearings which shoeing has thereon, the formation of the many different shoes in use, the advantages or disadvantages

of each, improper mode of nailing on, the evils produced, such as contraction, corns, thrush, sand-cracks, fever in the feet, &c. without the aid of numerous drawings and engravings, representing a variety of shoes, English, American, French, Spanish, German, Portuguese, Persian, Turkish, Arabian, and Barbary. In addition to which, various plates illustrative of the *Leg, prterns, foot of the horse, and their component parts, the perfect hoof, imperfect or diseased hoof, natural hoof, contracted hoof, concave sole or pumiced hoof, flat, thin and weak hoof, natural shape of the coffin bone, alteration of the coffin bone, as to shape, after some years shoeing; in short, the whole anatomy of the fore leg and foot, below the knee, are necessary in order properly to elucidate the subject; the procuring drawings of which, and having them engraved, must evidently be attended with an expense which the present work will hardly admit of.—Nevertheless, my object being to diffuse knowledge, I shall make the attempt, although sensible of the many obstacles. Should I not be able to present as fully to view the various appendages and curious mechanism of the leg and foot, and point out the many injuries of which they are susceptible, I trust that some indulgence will be granted to one who has not made the veterinary art a professional study, or one of emolument, who was led to enter upon it for amusement, whose practice was confined during many past years, to his own stock, (though numerous,) or gratuitously tendered to a friend.*

In order to impress more clearly upon the understanding of my readers many things which I shall endeavour to show, I have caused some plates to be copied from a very able treatise, by Joseph Goodwin, on the diseases of the feet, connected with shoeing, published in London, in 1824, as also others from different veterinary works.—It is not my intention to enter so minutely into the anatomy of the parts preposited, as has been done by some professional men, yet

to enable a person unacquainted therewith, to understand the common terms made use of, and to impart to them a partial idea of the conformation, it becomes indispensably necessary to give something more than a superficial description. I will begin with

THE FORE LEG.—(below the knee.)

This appellation is understood to denote that part of the limb, between the knee and fetlock, or upper end of the upper pastern-bone. It consists of three bones, viz. the larger metacarpal, cannon or shank bone in front, and the two smaller metacarpal or splint bones, placed behind the larger bone, on each side; they reach downwards only from one half to two thirds of the length of the large shank bone, and are united to it by a kind of ligamentous substance, possessing great elasticity, calculated, no doubt, to lessen the concussion, when the weight of the horse is suddenly thrown upon them. When the animal is brought to perform severe work at a too premature age, or too violently, inflammation is the consequence, and this produces bony matter, which takes the place of the elastic ligamentous substance, by which the larger and smaller bones were united as above, and a bony union ensues, in place of the ligamentous natural one. Some writers appear to think "that the ease of motion is somewhat lessened by this substitution of bone;" but another consideration presents itself, whether, by way of forming this substitute, other powers of action are not unnaturally taxed; to enable the horse to move with equal speed and strength, this must be the case; otherwise, speed and power must be diminished. If then, this additional tax is imposed, the part upon which the extra burden is laid, must in time yield to the effect of it, and hence, the cause of future lameness, not at the moment suspected. But we may be told, that this natural ligamentous substance, when formed into bone, bears the same weight, and performs the office, allotted to the substance, which in the natural state preceded it, and that therefore "the value of the horse is not perceptibly impaired." This I cannot admit, the substance by which the bones in the natural state were united, being, as I have already said, highly elastic, and every bony formation the reverse, concussion intended to be obviated, must not only be admitted at every step, but facility of motion, and the speed of the horse affected. In a recent veterinary work, the shank or large metacarpal bone is thus described. "The shank bone is rounded in front, and flattened, even concave behind; it is the straightest of the long bones as well as the most superficially situated, for in some parts it is covered only by the skin. The upper-head is flat, with light depressions, corresponding with the lower row of the bones of the knee, (figure 1st, plate 2nd.) The lower head is differently and curiously

formed. It resembles a double pulley. There are three elevations, the principal one in the centre, and one on each side; and between them are two slight grooves; and these so precisely correspond with deep depressions and slight prominences in the upper-head of the larger pastern, and are so inclined and guarded by the elevated edges of that bone, that when the shank bone and the pastern are fitted to each other, they form a perfect hinge: (see plate 2nd, figures 2nd and 3d,) they admit of the bending and extension of the limb, but of no lateral or side motion; which is a circumstance of very great importance in a joint so situated, and having the whole weight of the horse thrown upon it." When the ligamentous substance, which in a state of nature, unites the large and smaller bones of the leg (as has just been said,) in consequence of over work, or too violent exertion, becomes inflamed, a swelling or enlargement shows itself, generally on the inside of the leg, at first it appears like a mere tumour, and becomes callous, and subsequently constitutes an ossification. This bony excrescence is what is generally called, a

SPLINT,

according to the prevalent idea, is produced by blows or bruises. This may sometimes be the case, but the more general cause is, as has been already mentioned, inflammation arising from over exertion. The reason why it shows itself on the inside of the leg, is to be attributed to the position of the inner splint bone, which being more under the body, is consequently nearer the centre of weight than the other, and from its connection with the knee, receives the whole of the weight which transcends to one of the bones of the knee, only a part of the weight rests upon the outer splint bone, as only a portion of one of the knee bones rests upon it, and the weight transmitted to that knee bone, is borne in part by the shank. The raising the outer heel of the shoe higher than the other, also tends to throw more weight on the inner bone. It is true that these callousities occasionally appear upon other parts of the leg, besides that of the union between the shank and inner splint bone, but when this is the case, they are the result of blows, or of the like external injuries. When the splint is forming, the membrane covering the bone being extended and inflamed, is sore to the touch and painful to the animal, and frequently causes lameness. After the inflammation subsides, and bony matter is formed, the lameness goes off, unless the splint is so situated as to interfere with a tendon; much depends upon their position as to resolving, whether it is best to meddle with them. The treatment and removal are simple and easy, if taken in time. The hair ought to be shaved off; then rub into the part, once each day, for three or four days in

succession, a piece of strong mercurial ointment, about as large as a walnut, after which, apply a blister. I have been very successful, by rubbing in well, for three or four days in succession, equal parts of strong mercurial and blister ointments, putting a bandage round the leg, to keep the horse from biting the part, should he feel inclined to do so, after which, let him have rest until the inflammation subsides; the splint will gradually grow less, and, in the course of three or four months totally disappear. They often go away of themselves, as horses grow old.

The *speedy cut*, so termed, is also apt to produce an enlarged callusity on the inside of the leg near the knee. A horse who raises his feet high, when going at his best pace, brings the edge of the shoe in contact with the inside of the leg below the knee; sometimes so violently and occasioning so much pain, that the horse drops "as if he were shot." I know of no effectual remedy, yet it may, in a great measure, be prevented, by not allowing the inner side of the shoe to project quite as far as the hoof, and by bevelling off the lower edge of the shoe with a file; it has also been recommended "to let the inner side of the shoe, except the country be very deep, or the horse used for hunting, have but one nail, and that near the toe. This part of the hoof being unfettered with nails, will expand when it comes in contact with the ground, and contract when in air, and relieved from the pressure of the weight of the body; and, although this contraction is to no great extent, it will be sufficient to carry the foot harmlessly by the leg. Care should likewise be taken, that the shoe be of equal thickness at the heel and the toe, and that the bearing be equal on both sides." The common bruise or laceration by the hoof or shoe of the one foot, on the inside of the fetlock of the other leg, generally denominated *cutting*, is sometimes caused by the improper mode in which they are shod, and leaving the clenches of the nails not sufficiently hammered down; in many cases, however, it proceeds from the formation of the legs and feet, and the manner in which the horses travel. When it is occasioned by the improper mode in which the animal is shod, the remedy is at hand, and the most successful one in all cases will be found that of putting on a shoe of equal thickness on both sides from heel to toe, so as to cause the bearing of the foot to be perfectly level, and to drive but one nail, as we have before said, on the inside near the toe, and not to let the outer edge of the shoe project beyond the crass. There are some defects in the formation of the leg, which are the causes of cutting, which it is impossible to remedy; for example, when the feet are turned inward or outward, or approach too near each other, or when the horse in motion twists or

crosses, as it were, one leg over the other; but this twisting of the legs, and knocking the feet of one against the other, will occasionally be owing to excessive fatigue or weakness. The description of these protuberances, occasioned by inflammation or by cutting, might, with equal propriety, have been given, when I come to treat of the diseases and casual lameness of the leg, but they interfere so materially with its natural form, and depend also so much upon it, that I have here touched upon them. While speaking of the leg, I must not omit to note, that as the tendons of the various muscles descend the limbs, they are tied down, and prevented from starting, by strong ligamentous bands, which go round the bone, acting as clasps, to prevent their starting out of place, and are thereby strengthened and assisted in their action; this is the more necessary close to the joints, where the leg in motion bends, otherwise these tendons, instead of adhering and forming the same angle that the bones of the leg do at the joint when bent, might start off. Directly below the knee will be found one of those ligamentous clasps, and the extensor tendons which run down principally on the front of the leg, (Plate i. figure 3,) are prevented by it from starting from their place. The flexor tendons lie upon the back part of the leg, and stand off detached from the shank bone; (see Plate i. figure 3,) if then this ligamentous band be drawn too tight round them, there would not be sufficient room left for them to act freely within it, and would be liable to friction, at all events the action would be in some measure restrained. To guard against this evil, the hindermost of the seven bones which compose the knee, called the *trapezium*, (Figure i. Plate i.), from its quadrangular form, has a projection on its hinder part; two of the flexor muscles, which proceed downwards from the base of the arm, are inserted into it, and, being thus thrown off the limb, assume a less oblique direction, "and, therefore, according to the principle of the lever, act with considerably more power." "This projecting bone prevents the annular or ring-like ligament from pressing too closely on the main flexor tendons of the foot; and while it leaves them room to play, leaves room, likewise, for a little bag, filled with mucus, to surround them, which mucus, oozing slowly out, supplies the whole course of the tendons, down the legs, with a fluid that takes away the possibility of injurious friction."

The office of the trapezium and the ligamentous bands, of which I have just been speaking, the proper detached position of what is generally called the *back sinews* in relation to the bones of the leg, are so well given in the description of a perfect leg, in a late work entitled "*The Horse*," that I should be remiss did I not quote it.

"Immediately under the knee we find one of those ligamentous rings by which the tendons are so usefully bound down and secured; but if the hinder bone of the knee be not sufficiently prominent, this ring will confine the flexor tendons of the foot too tightly, and the leg will be very deficient in depth under the knee. This is called being tied in below the knee. (See Plate ii. Figure 4.) Every horseman recognizes it as a most serious defect; it is scarcely compatible with speed, and most assuredly not with continuance; such a horse cannot be ridden far and fast without serious sprain of the back sinews; the reason is plain: the pressure of the ring will produce a degree of friction inconsistent with the free action of the tendons; more force must, therefore, be exerted in every act of progression; and, although the muscles are powerful, and sufficiently powerful for every ordinary purpose, the repetition of this extra exertion will tire and strain them. A more serious evil, however, remains to be stated: when the back sinews or tendons are thus tied down, they are placed in a more oblique direction, and in which the power of the muscles is exerted with greater disadvantage, and therefore both for extraordinary, and even ordinary action, a greater degree of exertion is required, and fatigue and sprain will frequently result. There are few more serious defects than this tying in of the tendons below the knee. The fore-leg may be narrow in front, but it must be deep, that is, wide, at the side, in order to render the horse valuable; for then only will the tendons have free action, and the muscular force be exerted in the most advantageous direction. The recollection of the reader will convince him, that there are few good race-horses, whose legs are not deep below the knee. If there are exceptions, it is because their exertion, although violent, is but of short duration. The race is decided in a few minutes; and, during that little period, the spirit and energy of the animal may struggle successfully with the disadvantages of form; but where great and long-continued exertion is required in a long race, or, as is frequently the case, in the hunter or the hackney, no strength can long contend against this palpable misapplication of muscular power.

"As they descend the back part of the leg, the tendons of the perforated and performing flexor muscle should be far and distinctly apart from the shank-bone. There should be space free from thickening for the finger and thumb on either side to be introduced between them and the bone, and that extending from the knee to the fetlock. In a perfect leg, and towards its lower part there should be three distinct and perfect projections visible to the eye, as well as recognizable by the finger, the sides of the shank bone, the most forward of the three; next, the suspensory

ligament; and, hindermost of all, the flexor tendons. When these are not to be distinctly seen or felt, or there is considerable thickening about them and between them, and the leg is round instead of flat and deep, there has been what is commonly, but improperly, called a *sprain of the back sinews*.

These tendons are enclosed in a sheath of dense cellular substance to confine them in their situation, and to defend them from injury. Between the tendon and the sheath there is a mucous fluid to prevent friction; but when the horse has been overworked, or put to sudden and violent exertion, the tendon presses upon the delicate membrane lining the sheath, and inflammation is produced, and a different fluid is thrown out, which coagulates, and adhesions are formed between the tendon and the sheath, and the motion of the limb is more difficult and painful. At other times, from violent or long-continued exertion, some of the fibres which tie the tendons down are ruptured. A slight injury of this nature is called a *sprain of the back sinews or tendons*; and, when it is more serious, the horse is said to be *let down*. It should be remembered, however, that the tendon can never be sprained, because it is inelastic and incapable of extension; and the tendon or its sheath are scarcely ever ruptured, even in what is called *breaking down*. The first injury is confined to inflammation of the sheath, or rupture of a few of the attaching fibres. The inflammation of the part, however, is often very great, the pain intense, and the lameness excessive. The anguish expressed at every bending of the limb, and the local swelling and heat, will clearly indicate the seat of injury."

This is not the place to enter into the applications to be administered in casualties of this kind. Should I, at a future time, treat of diseases and lameness, I will go fully into their cure, but for the benefit of my friends attached to the turf, who are the most liable to suffer from this cause, I will briefly state the mode of treatment; in the first place, (as a precautionary measure to guard against any general affection of the system being even temporarily deranged by the inflammation of the part, as well as to alleviate the same,) the horse should be bled and physicked. Bleeding at the toe will be the most proper, as it will relieve the blood-vessels contiguous to the part affected, and allay the fever. I will direct you how to perform this operation: The common mode practised by farriers or smiths is, to pare down the sole, and then take out a piece of it at the toe of the frog, or pare away the sole at the toe until it bleeds, or cut into the sensible part there. These are bungling, if not injurious modes. Let the sole first be thinned towards the toe, then, with the rounded end of a small smith's drawing

knife, or, for want thereof, the point of a common knife, cut into the place of junction between the sole and outside crust of the hoof—here you will strike and open the large vein at the toe; when the blood appears, should it not flow sufficiently, you may thrust a lancet horizontally under the sole, and any quantity may be obtained; when a sufficiency has been taken away, place a bit of tow in the groove, and tack on the shoe slightly; the bleeding will be stopped, and the wound will soon heal. The common practice pursued by some grooms and farriers is, to rub the affected part of the leg with hot oils or some powerful, stimulating embrocation; this is altogether wrong, and highly injurious in the early stage of the injury. On no account let any of these hot oils come near the leg, or even a blister, or any thing of that nature, while the least inflammation continues. On the contrary, let the leg be bathed and fomented with warm water, as hot as the horse can bear it, without scalding, for half an hour at each application, four or five times during the day; any herb, of the bitter kind, that you please, may be added to the fomentation; yet I am inclined to believe, that the virtue of the application is the warmth of the water. A poultice of linseed, or any other ingredient calculated to abate inflammation, ought to be applied to the leg, and kept on between the periods of the fomentations; the object being to allay the inflammation, these are the most likely means to effect that purpose. I repeat to you, that every stimulating application must be avoided, as they will infallibly add to the mischief. As soon as the inflammation subsides, and the horse is able to put his foot to the ground, and rest any weight upon it, (you must guard against again exciting the inflammation,) every means must be used to get rid of the enlargement of the part, and to strengthen the ligament; let the leg be well swathed with an elastic bandage of flannel, which will help to strengthen and support it. The bandage may be wet with vinegar and spirit of wine, mixed in the proportion of four parts of the former, and one of the latter, and let the bandage be drawn tight as the swelling subsides. This ought to be persisted in for a fortnight or three weeks; at the expiration of which time, if there be no swelling or inflammation visible, the completion of the cure may be left to time, and rest, that grand specific of nature; if, on the contrary, there remains any considerable enlargement or lameness, the inflammation having subsided, blister ought to be applied to the leg. Some farriers fire the back sinews, and then apply a blister; the latter ought never to be applied short of five or six weeks after the severe operation of the cautery.

It may be proper, in this place, to observe that the injury generally sustained, when a horse happens to

break down, as it is called, on the turf, is not in the flexor tendon, as is generally imagined, but a rupture and elongation of the suspensory ligament. The sesamoid bone descends, the heel of the fetlock approaches the ground, and the back sinews are said to be let down; as a proof of this, the horse is able to bend his leg; was the flexor tendon thus injured, he would, in a great measure, be deprived of that power. The rupture of this ligament produces an almost hopeless case; the horse scarcely ever becomes perfectly sound afterwards. Much, however, depends upon the treatment he receives; the remedy is the same as above pointed out; keeping him quiet in a loose box stable, rest, and the constant application of the elastic flannel bandage for five or six weeks, and then a run at grass for three or four months, or longer.

In the late veterinary work already alluded to, the manner in which the tendons and ligaments connected with the leg and pasterns perform their respective offices, as also the use and construction of the sesamoid and navicular bones, and their combined action, are so beautifully described, that I feel it a duty to give it in full, under the head of

THE PASTERNS.

"At the back of the shank just below the knee, and in the space between the two splint-bones, are found two extraordinary and important ligaments; extraordinary as being elastic, and important as being admirably adapted to obviate concussion. They have their origin from the head of the shank bone, and also from the heads of the splint bones; then, descending down the leg, they fill the groove between the splint bones, but are not attached to either of them; a little lower down they expand on either side, and, approaching the pasterns, they divide, and are inserted into two little bones found at the back of the upper pastern, one on each side, called the *sesamoid bones*. (See *g* and *c*, Plate i. Fig. 3, which represents the lower part of the leg and shank-bone, pastern, and foot, sawn through the middle.) They form a kind of joint, both with the lower head of the shank-bone and the upper pastern-bone, to both of which they are united by ligaments, (see *i* and *g*, same Plate and Figure,) but much more closely tied to the pastern than to the shank. The flexor tendons pass down between them through a large muscular bag, to relieve them from the friction to which, in so confined a situation, they would be exposed. This ligament is continued over the sesamoids, and afterwards obliquely forward over the pastern to unite with the long extensor tendon, (which may be more clearly traced Plate i. Figure 10,) and downward to the perforated tendon, which it surrounds and fixes in its place, and also to the smaller pastern-bone.

It will be easy to perceive, from this description of

the situation of the suspensory ligament, why splints placed backward on the leg are more likely to produce lameness than those which are found on the side of the leg. They may interfere with the motion of the ligament, or, if they are large, may bruise and wound it.

"The principal action of these ligaments is with the sesamoid bones, which they seem to suspend in their places, and they are, therefore, called the suspensory ligaments. The pasterns, (see Plate i. Figure 3,) are united to the shank in an oblique direction, differing in degree in the different breeds of horses, and in each adapted to the purpose for which that breed was designed. The weight falls upon the pastern, in the direction of the shank-bone, and the pastern being set on obliquely, a portion of the weight must be communicated to the sesamoids. Much jar is saved by the yielding of the pasterns, in consequence of their oblique direction, and the concussion which would be produced by that portion of weight which falls on the sesamoid bones is completely destroyed, for there is no bone underneath to receive it. They are suspended by this ligament, an elastic ligament, which gradually yields to, and is lengthened by the force impressed upon it, and in this gradual yielding and lengthening all painful concussion is rendered impossible.

"If the ligament lengthens, the sesamoid bones must descend when the weight is thrown on them, and it would appear that they do so. If the thorough-bred horse, with his long pasterns, is carefully observed, as he stands, the tuft at the fetlock will be some inches from the turf; but when he is in rapid motion, and the weight is thrown violently on this joint, the tuft descends, and sweeps the very ground. This, however, is the combined action of the fetlock and pastern-joints, and the sesamoid-bones. The sesamoids do not actually descend, but they revolve, they partly turn over. The strong ligament, by which they are attached to the pastern-bone, acts as a hinge, and the projecting part of the bone, to which the suspensory ligament is united, turns round with the pressure of the weight, and so that part of the bone becomes lower. How is it raised again? This ligament, strangely constructed as a ligament, is elastic. It yields to the force impressed upon it, and lengthens; but as soon as the foot is lifted from the ground, and the weight no longer presses, and the force is removed, its elastic power is exerted, and it regains its former dimensions, and the sesamoid-bone springs back into its place, and by that forcible return assists in raising the limb.*

"The length and obliquity of the pastern vary, we have said, in the different breeds of horses, and in proportion to the length and slanting direction of the pastern, is the springiness of the horse, and the easiness of his paces. The pastern must be long in proportion to its obliquity, or the fetlock would be too close to the ground, and, in rapid action, would come violently upon it. It is necessary that the fetlock should be elevated a certain distance from the ground, and this may be effected either by a short and upright, or a long and slanting pastern. In proportion as the pastern is oblique or slanting, two consequences will follow: less weight will be thrown on the pastern, and more on the sesamoid, and, in that proportion, jar or concussion will be prevented; and the jar of the weight which is thrown on the pastern, will be lessened by the very obliquity of the bones, agreeably to what we have already stated of the angular construction of the limbs.

"Every advantage has however, to a certain extent, its corresponding disadvantages. In proportion to the obliquity or slanting of the pastern, will be the stress on the fetlock-joint, and, therefore, the liability of that joint to injury and strain; and also the liability to 'sprain of the back-sinews', from the increased action and play of the flexor tendons; and likewise, to injuries of the pastern joints, for the ligaments will be weak, in proportion to their length. The long and slanting pasterns is an excellency in the race-horse, from the springiness of action, and greater extent of stride by which it is accompanied. A less degree of it is necessary in the hunter, who is to unite continuance of exertion with ease of pace, and who in his leaps requires almost as much springiness as the race horse; but for the wear and tear of the hackney, a still less degree of obliquity should be found. There should be sufficient to give pleasantness of going, but not enough to endanger continuance and strength. Experience among horses will alone point out the most advantageous direction of the pastern, for the purpose required; but the slightest observation will prove the necessity of considerable variety in the structure of this part. Let the reader imagine the heavy dray-horse, with his short and upright pasterns, contending in the race; or the race-horse, with his long and weak pasterns, endeavouring to dig his toe

set from the ground in those paces in which they are called into sudden and forcible action. The suspensory ligament, by its action, instantaneously after extension, aids the flexor in its bending the pastern-joints. The astonishing activity and rapidity displayed in the movements of the race-horse at speed, well to be referred, in part, to the prepotitude with which the suspensory ligament can act before the flexor muscles are duly responded; the latter, we should say, catch, as it were, and then direct the limb first assisted from the ground by the power of elasticity." —Perrall's *Lectures on the Veterinary Art*, vol. i. p. 234.

* Mr. Perrall very clearly describes this: "Furthermore, it seems to us, that these elastic parts assist in the elevation of the

into the ground, and on which he can throw the whole of his immense weight. The oblique pastern is given to the race-horse, because that alone is compatible with extent of stride and great speed. Except a horse for general purposes, and particularly for riding, be very hardly used, a little too much obliquity is a far less evil than a pastern too upright. The upright pastern is unsafe. The very circumstance which enables the dry-horse to throw himself into his collar, throws the riding horse down; and while the jolting of the upright pastern is an unsufferable nuisance to the rider, it is injurious to the horse, and produces many diseases in the foot and legs. A riding horse, with upright pasterns, will soon begin to knuckle over, even with ordinary work; and this will be followed by ring bone, ossification of the cartilages, and contracted feet."

"The Fetlock joint is a very complicated one, and from the stress which is laid on it, and its being the principal seat of motion below the knee, it is particularly subject to injury. There are not many cases of sprain of the back sinew, which are not accompanied by inflammation of the ligaments of this joint; and many supposed cases of sprain higher up, are simple affections of the fetlock. It requires a great deal of care, and some experience, to distinguish the one from the other. The heat about the part, and the point at which the horse least endures the pressure of the finger, will be the principal guides. An affection of the fetlock-joint demands blistering more promptly and severely, than one of the sheaths of the tendons."

Having disposed of the fore-leg and pasterns, I will now endeavour to show the formation of

THE FOOT.

Mr. Goodwin, at page 28, of his valuable work, describes the foot as follows:

"The hoof may be considered as a box of horn, firmly connected in all its parts, which are distinguished by particular names."

"Beginning at the top of the foot where the hair of the leg terminates, the hoof makes its appearance, and this part is called the coronet. The coronet continues as far down the hoof as the inner concave surface, which receives the coronary ring. It then takes the name of crust, or wall, which forms the whole external surface of the foot, and is all that can be seen, if a horse be standing on a flat surface; excepting a small portion of horn at the heel. The crust or wall, is subdivided into the quarter, or parts of the crust on each side of the foot, the toe and the heel."

"On taking up the foot, a continuation of the horn is seen, which is uneven in its surface, convex in some places, and concave in others, and is united in all its parts, thus completing the box. (See Plate 1st, Figure 2nd.) The crust or wall descends below the sole,

and extends nearly all round the foot, forming that part on which a horse rests, when standing without shoes. The crust afterwards makes a reflection at both heels, and takes a direction towards the centre of the foot, where both portions of it meet, assuming the form of a V. These two ridges of horn, called the bars or binders, are united to the sole below, and the frog and sole above. The part joined to the crust, and extending, and also united to the bars, is called the sole, and is a principal part of the bottom of the box.

"Between the bars there is a convex projecting portion, which begins at the heel, and terminates about the centre of the foot, where its point unites with the sole, and on each side with the bars in their whole length; this part is called the frog. Between the bars and the frog there are two considerable cavities, usually called the space between the bars and the frog."

"On viewing the internal surface of the dead hoof, there are numerous thin horny partitions, which pervade the whole inner surface of the crust, excepting the concave space, appropriated for the coronary ring: these are called the *hoof laminae*; they are elastic, and firmly connected with the inner part of the crust; and in their appearance are not unlike the gills of a mushroom."

"The contents of the hoof in the living animal are highly sensible, being composed of bones, tendons, ligaments, nerves, arteries, veins, &c. all of which, from disease, undergo changes in their structure, separately or conjointly."

If we examine the formation of the exterior of the foot, especially the bottom, or part which comes in contact with the ground, we will find its surface composed of inequalities. For instance, the frog and bars form convexities, the sole a concavity, and the outer rim, or lower part of the wall or crust, descends below or projects beyond the other parts; thus the convexities or projecting parts, penetrate the earth, while the hollow parts admit the earth to fill up their cavities, thus affording a secure and firm foot-hold. Did the horse always travel on soft ground, his weight would be supported by the whole under surface of the foot, the whole having a pressure on the ground, in consequence of the outer rim sinking into it, and a great proportion of the weight would be taken off the outer crust, even when shod, provided the shoe was of a moderate thickness and width in the web. But when the ground, upon which the animal stands or travels, is perfectly hard, as for example, a stable floor pavement, or dry road, into which the crust or rim cannot penetrate, much less the shoe, the whole weight consequently rests upon, or is borne by the outside rim of the wall, which is compressed between the coronary

ring and the shoe, or hard surface upon which the animal stands, and if not very thick and strong bulges out, forming wrinkles or rings, round the external surface of the hoof, (see Plate 1st, Figure 8th.) which wrinkles are often erroneously attributed to over-feeding with grain, or to having been fed, or given water when too warm; when the most general cause is that of a thin or weak crust, continually taxed with the weight of the horse acting at the same time upon the inferior sensible laminae producing inflammation on this, and the support which nature intended to require from this crust or wall, the expansion and contraction thereof, and the office of the respective parts of the foot, I shall have occasion hereafter, fully to explain.

THE CRUST OR WALL OF THE FOOT.

The wall is the outward horny portion of the hoof, extending from the hair to the extremity of the foot.—It is deepest in the front, or centre of the foot, at what may be properly called the toe, that is to say, the length from the termination of the hair to the toe in front, and in the centre of the foot, is greater than elsewhere; and this length, or depth, is less at the sides and quarters, and gradually diminishes until you arrive at the heels. When the foot is placed on the ground, the wall or crust ascends obliquely from the toe to the coronary ring, or termination of the hair of the leg, and at the same time descends along the coronary ring, or line where the hair terminates, from the front of the foot to the rear or heel. It is consequently shallower at the sides or quarters, and becomes progressively so as it approaches the heel, leaving the space between the termination of the hair at the heel and the ground, not more than about one third of what it is between those points in front. (See Plate 1st, Figure 1st.) In a sound and well constructed foot, this inclination, or slanting, is calculated at about forty-five degrees. If this slanting of the hoof or pitch backwards from the toe, to the hair in front, and sloping of the heel, is unusually great, the crust, or wall, has beyond doubt fallen in, and undue flatness of the sole is the consequence, and if this depression of the crust is great, the coffin bone will, upon examination, generally be found to have settled, and the soles become pumiced and convex. (See Plate 1st, figure 2nd.) If, on the other extreme, the outward wall of the foot be uncommonly long (that is, the distance from the hair to the ground,) and upright, it portrays a contracted foot, and a sole concave to a fault, which always accompanies high narrow heels and contraction. A person conversant with these matters, and having a knowledge of the natural and proper shape of the foot, can, from observing these outward marks, tell, with unerring certainty, the state of the foot, without the trouble of taking it up for ex-

amination; for myself, I could no more err, than be liable to take an old horse for a young one, from mere outward appearance in the day time, or even in a dark night, did I take the trouble to thrust a finger within his lips. In viewing the outward formation of the foot, it is of consequence to note, whether the difference in the length of what is generally called the hoof, or wall of the foot in front, and towards, or at the heels, be inordinately great, or small. If the crust be nearly as deep at the sides, generally called the quarters, and at the heels, as in front, it will constitute weakness of the quarters, and render them liable to sand-cracks, which high heels are not only liable to, but the forerunners of contraction, and its concomitants, thrush, inflammation, and decayed frogs. The pasterns, in such instances, are for the most part too upright, and the paces of the horse, (when that is the case,) always rough and unpleasant. The other extreme is equally to be rejected, for if the crust diminish too much in depth at the quarters, and towards the heels, rendering the latter too low, it will be found generally accompanied with too great an inclination, or bending back of the pasterns, indicative of weakness in the ligaments and liability to a sprain, or let down, of what is termed the back sinew, and to that hidden lameness, known of late years, as the disease of the navicular joint, which, stated beyond the comprehension of "wise John Groom," he never fails to attribute to the shoulder. Feet of horses, which bend too much back on the pasterns, are likewise apt to shelve out too far at the toes, consequently, too lengthy, and being so, are thin and weak. They will also be found to spread too much out at the sides, thereby exposed to bruises and the crust liable to be broken.

The wall or crust is about half an inch thick in front, but gradually diminishes in thickness and strength as it approaches the heels. It is thinner on the inner side, or quarter, than on the outer; being more under the horse, and under the inner splint-bone, upon which so much more weight rests than the outer, its elasticity is therefore more called for, and being thinner, it is the more able to expand and yield to the pressure occasioned by the additional weight, and the injury which would otherwise be produced by concussion, is prevented. If attention be paid to the formation and dimensions of the quarters, the inner will be found to be somewhat the highest; thus, while its being thinner, renders it more flexible and yielding to concussion, its increased surface, in this particular, both assists and gives strength.

The additional weight, which the inner heel has to support, combined with its thinness, must inevitably cause it to wear away quickest; the shoeing smith ought to be ever mindful of this when he comes to

pare down the crust, in order to seat the shoe, yet, scarce one in a hundred of these ignorant fellows are aware of the existence of this fact. The object of paring away the crust, is either to shorten or lower it, when grown out too far beyond the sole, or to give an equal and even bearing to the shoe all round, and as the wear upon the inner heel is, as already said, greater than upon the outer, less will be required to be removed from it. Should he, on the other hand, take as much away from it, as the other, he will throw an additional bearing upon it, and thereby produce mischief, render the horn doubly liable to give way, form sand-cracks, corns, &c.

The crust maintains its thickness from the toe upwards, until it approaches the coronet, with little variation, as may be seen by Plate 1st, Figure 3d, where at W, it becomes thin, tapering quickly away to a feather's edge, where the horn unites with the skin of that part of the leg, known as the pastern. It is in a manner scooped or hollowed out, to receive within it the "bulbous prolongation of the skin, called the coronary ligament; see b, in same figure and plate; this thin part of the crust, receiving within it, and covering the coronary ligament, is called the coronary ring, (see X, same figure and plate,) "it likewise changes its colour and consistence, and seems almost like a continuation of the skin, but easily separated from it, by maceration, or disease."

"This prolongation of the skin is thickly supplied with blood vessels, it is almost a mesh of blood-vessels, connected together by fibrous texture, and many of these vessels are employed in secreting or forming the crust or wall of the foot. Nature has enabled the sensible laminae of the coffin bone, (C, same figure and plate,) which will be described presently, to secrete some horn, in order to afford an immediate defence for itself, when the crust is wounded or taken away. Of this we have proof, when in sand-crack, or quitor, we are compelled to remove a portion of the crust. A pellicle of horn, or of firm hard substance resembling it, soon covers the wound; but the crust is principally formed from the coronary ligament. Hence it is, that in sand-crack, quitor, and other diseases in which strips of the crust are destroyed, it is so long in being renewed or growing down. It must proceed from the coronary ligament, and so gradually creep down the foot, with a natural growth or lengthening of the horn, of which, as in the human nail, a supply is slowly given to answer to the wear and tear of the part. Below the coronary ligament is a thin strip of horny matter, which has been traced from the frog, and has been supposed by some to be connected with the support or action of the frog, but which is evidently to add to the security of the part on which

it is found, and bind together those various substances which are collected at the coronet. It resembles, more than any thing else, the strip of skin which surrounds the root of the human nail, and which is placed there to strengthen the union of the nail with the substance from which it proceeds."

"The crust is composed of numerous fibres, running at the toe in a straight direction from the coronet to the ground, but at the quarters taking an oblique direction from the heel forwards. (See a, Plate 1st, Fig. 4th.) This construction is best calculated to enable the foot to expand when it comes in contact with the ground, and, by that expansion, permitting the gradual descent of the bones of the foot, and obviating much concussion. The crust is thinner at the quarters and towards the heels, because those are the parts at which the principal expansion must take place. These fibres are held together by a glutinous substance, in such a manner as to permit a slight degree of separation, or to bestow the power of expansion on the foot; and, when separated from the foot, it is an exceedingly elastic substance, and very tough, that it may not chip and break with the violence to which it is often exposed."

"In the absurd method of stable management, to which we shall have occasion again and again to refer, it sometimes loses much of this toughness, and becomes brittle and liable to chip and break. Inflammation of the internal part of the foot, by the increased heat which is produced, will cause brittleness of the hoof; deficiency of moisture, and neglect of stopping will produce the same effect. Many horses are peculiarly liable to brittle hoofs during the summer: this is a very serious defect, and in some cases so much of the hoof is gradually broken away, that there is no hold left for the nails. A mixture of one part of oil of tar, and two of common fish-oil, well rubbed into the crust and the hoof, will restore the natural pliancy and toughness of the horn, and very much contribute to the quickness of its growth."

"The wall of the hoof should be smooth and level; protuberances or rings round the crust indicate that the horse has had fever in the feet, and that to such a degree as to produce an unequal growth of horn, and probably to have some injurious consequences in the internal part of the foot. If there be a depression or hollow in the front of the foot, it betrays a sinking of the coffin-bone, and a flat or pumiced sole; if the hollow be at the quarters, it is the worst system of bad contraction." (See Plate i. Figure 9.)

"The color of the hoof is a matter of some consequence. There is a common, and, we believe, a well-founded prejudice against white feet, and especially whiteness of the near feet. White horn is said to be

weaker than that of the usual dark colour; the sole is almost uniformly flat, and the quarters are weak."

"The inside of the crust is covered by numerous thin *horny leaves* extending all round it, and reaching from the coronary ring to the toe. They are about five hundred in number, broadest at the base, and terminating in the most delicate expansion of horn. They very much resemble the inner surface of a mushroom. In front they run in a direction from the coronet to the toe, and towards the quarters they are more slanting from behind forward. (See c, Plate i. Figure 4.) They correspond with similar cartilaginous and fleshy leaves, on the surface of the coffin-bone, called from their construction, *sensible laminae*, or *lamellae*, (little leaves that have feeling,) (see Plate i. Figures 4 and 5, and Plate ii. Figure 3,) and the one being received within the other, they form together a most elastic body, by which the whole weight of the horse is supported."

On viewing the internal surface of the dead hoof, (see Plate i. Figure 4,) these thin, *horny leaves* or partitions, marked c, will be seen to pervade the whole inner surface of the crust, except the concave space hollowed out, as it were, for the reception of the coronary ring. These leaves or partitions, resembling, as has been said, the gills or under-side of a mushroom, called the *horny laminae*, adhere firmly to the inner part of the crust or wall; those of similar appearance on the outside of the coffin-bone, or bone of the foot, are the *sensible laminae*, which fit into the crevices, or between the leaves of the *horny laminae* of the crust, and thereby firmly attach the coffin-bone to the crust, wall, or horn, and support the whole weight. If their connection becomes in any way impaired or destroyed, the coffin-bone sinks within the hoof or crust, lower than its natural position, and presses down the *sensible sole* upon the *horny* or *insensible sole*, which forms the bottom of the foot, which, being thus protruded, renders the sole of the foot convex instead of concave, and the *sensible sole*, being thus pressed or pinched between the coffin-bone and the *horny* or *insensible sole*, causes pain, and creates fever and lameness. If the hoofs do not come off, a new growth of horn from the coronet commences, in a different and wrong direction; the front of the hoof falls in and becomes hollow, large wrinkles soon exhibit themselves, the toes grow out an unusual length and turn up, the coffin-bone is forced backwards and out of its natural position, the heels are brought to the ground, and the animal travels, as it were, (if travel he can) upon them. For the internal representation of the dead hoof see Plate i. Figure 4.

THE BARS.

We will now take a view of the sole or bottom of the foot, as exhibited Plate i. Figure 2. The wall, crust, or outward rim of the hoof, in place of being continued in a circle all round, when it arrives at the heels, is suddenly turned in with a bend at each heel, and then continued towards the centre of the foot, where it meets, forming an acute angle, like the letter V, or, as Mr. Goodwin expresses himself, "The crust or wall descends below the sole, and extends nearly all round the foot, forming that part on which a horse rests when standing without shoes. The crust afterwards makes a reflection at both heels, and takes a direction towards the centre of the foot, where both portions of it meet." "These two ridges of horn, which are called the *bars* or *hammers*, are united to the sole below, and to the frog and sole above. The part joined to the crust, and extending and also united to the bars, is called the *sole*, and is a principal part of the bottom of the box."

The bars are, in fact, a continuation of the crust, making a turn at the heels, and meeting at a point at the toe of the frog a; and, by examination of the internal part of the hoof, as represented in Plate i. by Figure 4; the inside of the bars, like the inside of the outward crust or wall, will be found to have attached to them *horny leaves*, similar to those just described as attached to the crust, showing that it is a part of the same, and intended, in some measure, to discharge the same office. "These bars are of the utmost importance, and their shape and position is admirably calculated, both to allow the foot to expand under the weight of the horse, and, at the same time, prevent it from contracting too much when the weight is removed, and it returns to its original place. It will be seen that they form a bow at each heel, where they turn and run into the middle of the sole of the foot, meeting at the point designated in Figure 2, Plate i. by the letter d. In case of great compression they are supported by the frog, to which they are in some measure attached, and which divides them, entering between them in the form of a wedge, thus assisting in keeping them apart; the frog being also highly elastic, affords, not an obstinate, but spring-like resistance. The whole crust or horn of the foot being in the form of a bow, and elastic, and, like the common bow, thickest at the toe or centre of the arch, which may be called the source or seat of elasticity, it is hooped round the sole, and attached to it, making a turn or smaller bow, as already said, at each heel, where it is also somewhat thicker, and meeting at the point d, in Figure 2, Plate i., forming an opening resembling the letter V, or that of a pair of compasses partially extended, and, like the latter, admits of compression or expansion to

a certain extent. This crust or horn encircling the sole, with the exception of the space occupied by the frog, although elastic, its extremities, or rather the points, which approach each other at the heels, cannot be brought in contact, even were the resistance afforded by the main bow or arch of the horn round the front of the foot, together with that of the smaller bows at the heels overpowered. The frog occupies the intervening space, and says, you shall not usurp my place; here I am, in the shape of a wedge, inserted in the angle you have formed. I will keep you apart. You may approximate to a certain degree; I will yield, when compressed, a little, but not beyond a certain point. The same powers of resistance apply, when the foot, or the horny substance by which it is inclosed, are required to expand to an undue extent. To give the foot greater facility of expanding, an opening or cleft is formed in the frog, which continues upwards, between the heels, as far as the hair; yet undue expansion is resisted by the same means opposed to excessive contraction; a power, not only given by the beautiful mechanism of the whole foot, but common to elastic bodies in general. The bars, in fact, act as springs, placed between the extremities of a bow, to give it strength, to prevent it being overstrained, by taking part of the stress off its centre when compressed, while they also regulate its re-action and extension; on which account they not unappropriately take this name, or that of "binders." They also serve as guards or protectors to the frog, are the principal supporters of the heels, and the stay or brace, which sustains the quarters from falling in and contracting. Hence may readily be seen the folly and pernicious practice of some smiths, in cutting them away, what they ridiculously call opening the heels, that is, cutting off from the inside of the bars, thereby rendering the cavities between them and the frog larger. I never yet heard a smith assign any cause for so doing which bordered upon reason or common sense. He will not fail to tell you, that, by cutting part of the bar away, he thus diminishes the strength of, what he calls, the binders, in order to allow the heels to expand; as though these same binders bound the heels together in a manner to prevent expansion; or, that he makes the cavity larger, (by diminishing the frog also,) to prevent gravel and sand from lodging in it; did he but take the trouble to make himself acquainted with the formation of the foot, and the purposes for which nature had designed its component parts; if his skull were not as thick as his anvil, he would readily perceive, that the effect produced by weakening the inside of the bars must be directly the reverse of that intended, they acting, as before said, as braces or props, placed against the quarters and

horn of the heels to prevent their turning inwards and contracting. By examining the construction of the foot, and particularly that of the bottom of the horny box within which it is inclosed, it will at once be seen that the resistance to expansion must proceed from the large bow or bend of the crust which surrounds the front and sides, and constitutes its protection, and by the two smaller bows formed by the turn of the crust in its continuation at the heels, and reflection towards the centre of the sole of the foot, where, as I have already said, both portions meet and terminate; as these reflections constitute the bars, and are, at the same time, the extremities of the crust turned in an inverse direction, the shaving off one side of them certainly cannot facilitate expansion, while it diminishes the lateral support which nature has afforded. The horn, or wall of the foot, being a circular, elastic shell, may be compared to a hoop spring, which, if we would weaken so as to cause it to open out or expand from the application of less power, we must reduce its strength and consistency in the centre, where, as with the horn of the foot, in the present case, it is generally thickest, to take from the extremities would certainly be improper. If in another sense we view this circular form of the crust or wall as an arch, the extremities on which it rests are consequently its foundation and support. If therefore we weaken it at those points, it must sink, if not totally give way. Hence the manifest error, not only in cutting away the sides of the bars, but in rasping down the hoof at the quarters, thereby taking from the support given to the centre, and rendering it at these points thin and more liable to split open and form sand-cracks.

As to cutting away part of the inside of the bars, as likewise the side of the frog, thereby enlarging the cavity to prevent gravel and sand and the like getting in and remaining there; this is equally absurd. To open out or enlarge a hole, is rather a queer way to prevent a thing getting in; and where this has been done, it is very common to see a stone form a lodgment, to the great injury of the frog and heel, producing lameness. It may be proper to examine, and clean out this space between the bars and frog with a picker, or, what may be more appropriate, the turned end of a small smith's drawing-knife, (the form of which will be shown in the plates when I come to treat more directly on shoeing,) but cut nothing away while it remains healthy and sound, which nature has provided; for rest assured, be it what it may, the discharge of a useful office has been allotted to it. I am one of those who cannot admit that either veterinarian science or vulcanian ignorance can improve upon nature. I can never believe that cropping, sicking,

pricking, or docking are such improvements as add either to the power or comfort of the horse, but the contrary! Man cannot better the animal structure, and it is something more than presumption in him to attempt to better what has been done by the all-wise Creator.

THE FROG.

Is an elastic portion of horny substance, softer and more pliable than that which composes the crust, or the sole; it is in the form of an acute angle, exactly filling up the space between the bars, this is the *insensible* part, it rises or projects from the sole, and covers a yet softer and more tender substance, also highly elastic, called the *sensible* frog. It reaches from the heels to about the middle of the sole, where it comes to a point, called the toe of the frog, the heel or larger end has a cleft or partition, which reaches half way from the heel towards its point, thus, when the horse's foot expands this cleft opens also, and thereby facilitates the foot in so doing: being a very elastic body, when pressed upon from above by the weight of the horse, it yields, and spreads or opens out, which not only assists in the expansion, but by its yielding, spring-like quality, tends to break the jar or concussion, which would otherwise be the consequence upon so heavy a body as that of the horse alighting upon the ground. In order to receive the first impulse, it is made to protrude from the sole, and the heels of the crust first receive the weight in the natural or unshod state; the crust or rim of the foot sinks into the earth, and gives sure foothold, but the frog, pressed hard against the surface, yields; the cleft (of which that between the heels is a continuance,) opens, it expands, and with it the bars and crust at the heels and quarters, straining open the centre of the bow formed by the rim or wall of the foot. The moment the horse's foot is raised from the ground, and the pressure is taken off, they return to their position. The office of the frog, and its great utility, being manifest, the impropriety of cutting it away is equally evident; if it is lowered, it cannot come in contact with the ground as soon as it ought, and otherwise would, its office in a great measure cease; the foot is thereby deprived of one of the greatest preventives of concussion, and inflammation and all its consequent evils are thus produced. That portion of the weight, which would otherwise have been sustained by the frog, is thrown upon the heels of the horse and the crust contiguous thereto, and quarters. The heels become battered and bruised, and the crust at the quarters being overburdened, frequently gives way, and cracks and false quarters are the result. The *insensible* frog, of which I have been speaking, although protruding beyond the sole, is firmly attached to it, and the cleft in it is the opening of the horny ring which incloses the foot, thereby allowing it to ex-

pand. It covers and protects what is called the *insensible* frog, which lies directly under it, and of which I will presently speak.

THE SOLE.

As its name implies, is the bottom, or ground surface of the foot, (See & Fig. 2nd.) it is also an elastic horny substance, so framed as to yield, and assist in preventing concussion, in the event of the weight of the horse being suddenly or violently brought to bear upon it as a component part of the foot when coming in contact with the ground. It lies within the circular crust and bars, united to them, as the covering of the bottom of the foot, and as Mr. Godwin expresses it, "forms the bottom of the horny box." Nature has formed it concave for two evident reasons; the one to allow the outward rim or crust to sink into the ground, and thereby take a firm hold, which it could not do were the sole flat and on a plane with the outward rim, the other is one with a view to which, the whole formation of the foot seems to have been directed, that of obviating concussion. It may be compared to a vaulted or arched ceiling resting upon the outward rim and bars, elastic bodies to which it is at its base united, itself being also elastic, with an opening or cleft at one end or side. If heavy weight were placed upon the crown of this elastic arched roof or cupola, it would yield, the cleft made on the one side would permit it to spread, and to a corresponding extent, the pressure would cause the elastic foundation upon which it rested, and to which it was attached to expand. Thus the pressure of the coffin bone, which, properly speaking, is the bone of the foot, acts upon the crown of the sole when the horse bears his weight thereon. The coffin bone is attached to the inside of the wall of the foot or hoof, as it is generally called, by numerous elastic leaves, which run down upon the external surface of this bone, these are received between other similar elastic horny leaves, that line the inside of the hoof, and thus so strongly united, as to enable them to bear the whole weight of the horse, when no extra stress is laid upon them by violent exertion, and by them, and not by the sole* the whole weight is borne when the horse stands at his ease, when however, any great exertion is made, such as

*In examining a late work on the horse, I find this extraordinary fact thus mentioned: "The sole, bars, and frog, when removed from the feet of a horse, and yet as he stands, the coffin is as did not protrude, or in the slightest degree descend; but when the repulsion with which the foot descends is added to the weight of the horse, these little leaves, horny and fleshy, gradually lengthen, and suffer the bones to press upon the sole. The sole then descends, and in descending expands; and as by an admirable mechanism, the violent shock which would be produced by the pressure of such a weight no line of the horse, and the velocity with which it descends, is lessened or destroyed, and the complicated apparatus of the foot remains unaltered."

galloping at full speed, or alighting upon the ground in taking a leap, these small elastic horny leaves set upon the elastic hoof to which they are attached causing it to yield, while at the same time they themselves give to the emergency of the case, and become somewhat lengthened; the coffin-bone is consequently allowed to sink for a moment, and comes down upon the crown or arch of the vaulted sole, which in turn yields, and likewise forces out the lower edge or rim of the crust or hoof upon which it rests, and the whole foot expands, and yields to the shock, returning after the pressure is removed, to its former situation. In simple language, it opens and shuts at the cleft in the back part of the frog and heel, similar to a spring clasp. I am speaking of the foot in its natural state, each part faithfully performing what nature ordered, not of the foot as mutilated by man, and bound within a strong hoop of inelastic iron, the fruitful parent of many diseases which I shall hereafter notice.

THE COFFIN BONE

Lies immediately below the lower pastern bone, and has a concavity on its upper surface to receive the lower part of the pastern, and is wholly enclosed in the horn of the hoof, which it is fitted to; (see f and d, section of the lower part of the leg and the foot, Plate 1, Figure 3.) It is of a spongy porous nature, perforated by numerous holes, through which, in a very curious manner, the blood vessels of the foot pass.—They convey through these holes to the numerous external leaves with which its external surface is covered, and which, as has been shown, unite it to the horny covering or crust, as also to the sole; the circulation is carried on within and through the body of the bone, thus allowing a free passage, which cannot be obstructed by occasional pressure. The surface of this bone is also formed with numerous little grooves, ridges, or inequalities, for the attachment of the leaves already described; (see Plate 1, Figures 5 and 6; Plate 2, Figure 3.) In front is a prominence, into which is inserted the extensor of the foot, which tendon is also inserted into both the upper and lower pastern bones; (see Plate 1, Figure 3.) At the back part it is sloped where it articulates, or forms a joint with the navicular bone (at e, Plate 1st, Figure 3d.) and underneath it, is a groove for the reception of the flexor tendon, m, which passes down the leg, over the navicular bone, (at n, in same Figure,) and finally is inserted into the coffin-bone. On either side may be seen (Plate 1st, Figures 6th, and Plate 2nd, Figure 1st.) projections which are the wings, or heels of this bone; the bottom has a concavity to correspond with the internal convex surface of the sole.

The lower part, or base of this bone, is formed to correspond with the natural shape of the lower part

or ground surface of the horn of the foot, or vice versa. The horn of the foot, is, in its natural state, shaped to conform with the coffin-bone, neither of which was formed by nature, in a straight line from heel to toe. They both curve or turn up at the toe, and the hoof of a young horse, or any which has never been shod, and the horn pared away by the shoeing smith, will be found in this form; (See Plate 1st, Figure 5th) it may however be said that this is owing to wear; this is not the original cause, a conclusive proof of which is the shape of the coffin-bone, which being protected by the horny box, no wear can fall upon it. If the coffin-bone of the fore-foot be placed upon a level surface, this curve or turn up at the toe will be at once perceptible; (See Plate 1st, Figure 5th; as also that of the foot shod after the French system, Figure 1st.) The Turks, Arabs, and Persians, also shoe with this curve at the toe, as also one somewhat less at the heel, which I am led to believe gives the horse greater facility of motion, the labour of the muscles is diminished, and the ligaments have less imposed upon them in raising the foot clear from the ground. This may, in some measure, be demonstrated by the shape which the leathern-soled shoe, which we ourselves wear, soon acquires; the toes being flexible, bend upwards, when the foot leaves the ground, forming a curve, the sole of the leathern shoe soon acquires this shape, and on this account it is much easier to walk in old, than new shoes. Did the sole not thus yield, or was it from its pliability not permitted to turn up at the toe, it would be almost impossible to travel, and the wooden shoes which the India people and some others wear, all have this curve. Our shoeing smiths by way of improving the works of nature, cut down the heels, quarters, and sides of the hoof until they bring the whole ground surface on a straight line, in order to make the sole of the foot unnaturally conform to a shoe made straight from heel to toe, and thus fit the foot to the shoe, in place of fitting the shoe to the foot. But of this I shall speak more at large in its proper place.

THE SENSIBLE SOLE

Is situated immediately above the insensible sole, between the latter and the coffin-bone. Its upper part is formed of a ligamentous or tendinous substance, and its lower or under side more of a skin-like nature. It is abundantly furnished with blood-vessels, and being of a yielding substance, seems to have been placed between the coffin-bone and the horny sole, as a kind of elastic cushion to prevent concussion, and from it the insensible sole derives a supply of horn. It extends somewhat wider than the coffin-bone, but not under the frog. It however runs on over the bars, where it has attached to it some small leaves or laminae.

nae, which unite with those on the internal side of the bars; it is here thickest and most elastic. It has numerous nervous fibres, and is very sensible to the touch, as the horse will evince, by the pressure of the shoe on the sole, or that of a stone forming a lodgment, occasioning what is called a stone-bruise, or treading upon any hard-pointed thing, will frequently cause it to inflame and produce lameness. Corns result from a similar cause, being the effect of bruises upon that part of the sole which lies between the bars and the outside crust or wall of the foot, and contiguous to the heels. They follow inflammation, and the horny sole where they exist will exhibit, upon being pared off, a red and diseased appearance.

THE SENSIBLE FROG

Lies immediately above the horny or insensible frog, its shape on the under side being convex, so formed as to fit into the concavities of the horny frog; in front it adheres to the under part of the coffin-bone, and, behind, to the cartilages of the heels, where they appear as rounded protuberances, which go to form the heels of the foot. The coffin-bone does not fill up more than one half of the hoof; the posterior part being occupied by ligamentous and tendinous substances, see *c*, Plate i. Figure 3, and in same figure will be seen the perforans flexor tendon, which passes over the navicular bone *e*, and is inserted into the heel of this coffin-bone.

THE NAVICULAR BONE.

In the work lately published, entitled "The Horse," a most excellent description of this bone and its office is given; as its position and use are very imperfectly understood, and too frequently the seat of lameness, sometimes erroneously attributed to a sprain of the coffin-joint, or one of the pasterns, but being, in general, beyond the all-penetrating comprehension of the groom, he never fails to pronounce, in the shoulder. I shall be minute in the description of it, and in explaining the mode in which it assists the flexor tendon to act with greater power and more advantage, and its general utility; its liability, together with that of the tendon, to injury, will be manifest, and the frequent occurrence of the lameness produced thereby, called "the navicular disease," will be accounted for. Of this disorder I shall speak fully when I come to treat upon the diseases of the foot; for the position and form of this bone, see Plate i. Figure 3, at *c*, and Plate ii. Figure 2, at *c*, and Figure 3, at *d*. I will now quote the description alluded to.

"This navicular bone is placed behind and below the lower pastern-bone, and behind and above the heel of the coffin-bone, (see *e* Plate i. Figure 3,) so that it forms a joint with both bones, and answers a very important office in strengthening the union be-

tween these parts, in receiving a portion of the weight which is thrown on the lower pastern, and in enabling the flexor tendon to act with more advantage. Supposing that this tendon were inserted into the coffin-bone, without the intervention of the navicular bone, it would act in a very disadvantageous way, in bending the pastern; for it is inserted near the end of the coffin-bone, and the weight concentrated about the middle of the bone is far off, and requires a power to raise it proportionate to the distance between the weight and the power, from the centre of motion, which is here the place where the tendon passes over the coffin-bone; but when the navicular-bone is interposed, the centre of motion becomes the posterior edge of that bone, where it is in contact with the tendon, and then it will be seen that the distance of the power from the centre of motion is nearly or quite the same as the weight, and very great expenditure of muscular power will be saved. In the one case, the power must be at least double the weight, in the other they will be nearly equal; and also the angle at which the tendon is inserted is, like the angle produced by the introduction of the knee-bone, considerably more advantageous. We are inclined to believe, that this is the principal use of the navicular-bone; but, at the same time, we are aware of the benefit which accrues (see Figure 3, Plate i.) from a portion of the weight being taken from the coffin-bone, and thrown on the navicular-bone, and from it on the tendon, and the tendon resting on the elastic frog underneath. The navicular-bone is sometimes, but inaccurately, said to descend with the motion of the foot. It does not do that; it cannot; for it is connected both with the pastern and coffin-bones by inelastic ligaments. When, however, the horny bulb, with its tuft of hair, at the back of an oblique fetlock, descends in the rapid gallop, and almost touches the ground, the navicular-bone, being, as it were, a part of the pastern, must descend with it; but, with this exception, both in the extending and the bending of the pastern, the navicular-bone turns or rolls upon the other bones, rather than descends or ascends, and with this remarkable advantage, that when the pastern is extended, (see Plate i. Figure 3,) the navicular-bone is placed in that situation which enables the flexor tendon to act with greatest advantage in again bending the foot."

THE CARTILAGS OF THE FOOT.

These occupy a greater portion of the foot than the coffin-bone. (See Plate i, Fig. 3, Pl. 2, Fig. 1.) Along the upper part of the coffin-bone, and on both sides, except at the place in the centre, where the extensor tendon is received, (marked *d*, Plate 2, Figure 2,) there is a groove, which the cartilage occupies, and extends to the extreme back part of the foot. These

cartilages are kept in their place by this groove, and by their connection, in other respects, with the coffin-bone, navicular-bone, and the flexor tendon. The sensible frog lies between them, and being an elastic bed, upon which the navicular-bone and the tendon can play without being subject to concussion, (see Plate I. Figure 3,) these cartilages are thus kept asunder, and the upper part of the foot thereby admits of expansion. The sole of the foot being concave on the lower or external side, and convex on the upper or internal surface, it is evident, that when weight presses downwards on the internal convex side, and thereby causes it to descend, that the edges or rim must spread out, and being bound by the crust or wall, must force it to yield, and thus the whole lower part of the hoof expands. While the descent of the sole extends the width of the lower part of the foot, the ascent of the frog at the same moment springs open the upper part of the hoof; for the navicular-bone and the tendon act upon it in such a manner as to press it outward and upwards. "The elastic and yielding substance, the frog, being pressed upon by the navicular-bone, and the tendon, and the pastern, and refusing to be condensed into less compass, forces itself out on each side of them, and expands the lateral cartilages, and which again, by their inherent elasticity, recur to their former situation, when the frog no longer presses them outward.

"It appears, that, by a different mechanism, but both equally admirable, and referable to the same principle: viz. that of elasticity; the expansion of the upper and lower portions of the hoof are effected, the one by the descent of the sole, the other by the compression and rising of the frog. It is this expansion upward which contributes principally to the preservation of the usefulness of the horse, when our destructive methods of shoeing are so calculated to destroy the expansion beneath."

In speaking of this simultaneous expansion of the lower and upper parts of the hoof, the foot, in a state of nature, unshod is alluded to; for it cannot be supposed, that the lower part, however in itself elastic, can extend or open out, when bound round with a strong inelastic piece of iron. The hoof or wall of the foot may be compared to the steel bow of a large pair of shears, which, upon pressure, yields and springs open, and the point of the shears, which we may compare to the heels of the horse's foot, spread apart; the moment the strain ceases, it returns, and the blades of the shears resume their former place. If we rivet a circular piece of stubborn iron to this bow we destroy its elasticity; the article, otherwise excellent, being thus deprived of action and re-action, is destroyed. The horn of the hoof, however, is of

such an elastic substance, that it admits of being bent, both horizontally and diagonally; thus, although iron-bound underneath, when the weight of the horse acts upon it, springs open at its upper part next the coronet, and bulges out. After many repetitions of this kind, it becomes, in a great measure, deprived of its contracting power, what elasticity was left becomes impaired, and the upper part of the hoof gradually widens out, while the under part, bound and drawn in by the shoe, grows narrower and higher at the quarters and heels, and longer at the toe; for it always lengthens in the proportion that it narrows, the foot puts on the appearance of deformity, and exhibits one of the worst stages of contraction, of which I shall presently treat under that head, and shoeing.

AN OLD TURFMAN.

[To be continued.]

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE I.

Fig. 1. *a* Represents part of the fore-leg with a side view of the foot resting upon the ground, shod with Goodwin's improved French shoe, having a curve at the toe; also,

The external appearance and shape of the crust or wall.

b c the parts where the nerve operation is usually performed.

Fig. 2. Represents the bottom of the foot of a young horse.

a a the frog,

b the sole,

c c the bars,

d d the outer rim or crust,

e the point where the bars unite.

Fig. 3. Is a section of part of the leg, pastern, and foot.

It represents the same and the tendons and ligaments seen through the middle.

a the lower part of the shank-bone.

b the upper and larger pastern bone.

c the sesamoid bone.

d the lower or smaller pastern bone.

e the navicular or shuttle bone.

f the coffin-bone or base of the foot.

g the suspensory ligament inserted into the sesamoid bone,

A a continuation of the suspensory ligament, inserted into the smaller pastern-bone.

i the small inelastic ligament tying down the sesamoid bone, to the larger pastern-bone.

- k* a long ligament reaching from the pastern bone to the knee.
- l* the extensor tendon inserted into both the pasterns and the coffin-bone.
- m* the tendon of the perforating flexor inserted into the coffin-bone, after having passed over the navicular bone.
- n* the seat of the navicular joint lameness.
- o* the inner or sensible frog.
- p* the cleft of the horny frog.
- q* a ligament uniting the navicular-bone to the smaller pastern.
- r* a ligament uniting the navicular-bone to the coffin-bone.
- s* the sensible sole, between the coffin-bone and the horny sole.
- t* the horny sole.
- u* the crust or wall of the foot.
- v* the sensible laminae to which the crust is attached.
- w* the coronary ring of the crust.
- x* the covering of the coronary ligament from which the crust is secreted.
- y* place of bleeding at the toe.

Fig. 4. Represents the inside of the dead hoof.

- a* the external crust seen at the quarters.
- b* the coronary ring.
- c* the little horny plates lining the crust.
- d* the same continued over the bars (inside.)
- e e* the two concave surfaces of the inside of the horny frog.
- f* that which externally is the cleft of the frog.
- g g* the bars.
- h* the rounded part of the heels, belonging to the frog.

Fig. 5. Exhibits a side view of the coffin bone.

- a* shows the degree of curve at the toe, in the natural bone, which harmonizes with the curve given to the French shoe; as also, that of the Moorish or Barbary shoe, likewise the Turkish, Persian, and Arabian.

Fig. 6. The natural coffin-bone.

Fig. 7. A pumiced foot, and convex sole.

Fig. 8. A flat, thin, weak hoof, with low weak heels.

Fig. 9. A contracted hoof.

Fig. 10. Alteration of the coffin-bone as to form after some years' shoeing.

PLATE II.

Fig. 1. *a* Represents the lower part of the shank-bone.

- b* the sesamoid-bones.

- c* the upper pastern.
- d* the lower pastern.
- e* the coffin-bone.
- f* the branches of the suspensory ligaments going to unite with the extensor tendon.
- A* ligaments connecting the two pastern-bones together.
- i* the lateral cartilages of the foot.

Fig. 2. *a* Represents the upper pastern-bone, with its depressions for receiving the lower pulley-like part of the shank-bone, and its two rounded protuberances, which are received into corresponding depressions in the lower pastern.

- b* the lower or lesser pastern-bone, and its two depressions, into which are received the protuberances of the upper pastern-bone, and its two prominences which articulate with the coffin-bone.
- c* the navicular-bone.
- d* the coffin-bone.

Fig. 3. *a* Represents the sesamoid-bones.

- b* the upper pastern.
- c* the lower pastern.
- d* the navicular-bone.
- e* the coffin-bone with the horny laminae.

Fig. 4. Represents the fore-leg.

- a* an enlargement of the joint of the elbow.
- b* tying in of the leg below the knee.
- c* the most frequent situation of splint on the side of the shank-bone.
- d* the situation and appearance of the enlargement when a horse is let down, or sprained in the back sinews.
- e* the place of wind-gall.
- f* ring-bone when it first appears.
- g* situation of sand-crack in the fore-foot.
- A* the situation of mallenders, when a similar affection appears on the inside, or bend of the back of the hind-leg, it is called *sallepanders*.

Fig. 5. The appearance of the bottom of the foot when diseased, and the frog disordered; the heels cracked open, swollen, and sore.

Fig. 6. Appearance of the same foot six months afterwards, when brought to a healthy state.

GREY ROMAN.

This horse, (well known on the Union Course,) bred by Gerrit Vanderveer, Esq., of Flatbush, Kings county, N. Y., and got by the imported horse Roman, out of Young Empress, (the dam of Laine, Ariel, Splendid, Angelina, O'Kelly, and St. Leger,) by Financier, son of Tippoo Sahib, is at present owned by Sam. Spragg, Esq., of Wheeling, Virginia. At which place or neighborhood he will stand for mares the ensuing season.

COMPARATIVE SPEED AND DURABILITY OF AMERICAN AND ENGLISH HORSES.

In the New-York Standard of the 14th inst. I perceive a communication, over the signature of "An Observer of the Race Horse," in relation to the late race over the Union Course (4 mile heats) between Alice Grey, Black Maria, and Gen. Jackson, on the 5th of this month (October) and the comparative speed and bottom of American and English race-horses.

I perfectly agree with an Observer of the Race Horse, that "accuracy is of the first importance in all sporting matters," and that "among the lovers of the turf, the time taken up in running a given distance has always been a chief point of interest;" but when he goes on to say that "by this test (time alone) we can compare, and ascertain the relative powers of horses which have never contended against each other," I beg leave to assure him that something equally as essential as "time" is required to enable us to arrive at "accuracy," to constitute this chief point of interest, "to make any thing like a correct computation, or draw a just comparison.

That "any horse which can run four miles in seven minutes and fifty-six seconds, and repeat that distance in eight minutes, must be considered as possessing the speed and bottom of a real race horse," (the present sense of the word *real* meaning *first-rate*) I cannot admit. This position, however, I by no means take by way of disputing the claim of either Maria or Alice to the character of "a real race horse." The time they occupied in performing the four mile heats being 7 minutes 57 seconds and 7 minutes 50 seconds, which alone (independent of many other performances I could quote) goes fully to confute this doctrine, and to support my denial of the character thus conveyed by the word "*real*," to horses which occupy seven minutes and fifty-six seconds, and eight minutes with light weights such as they carried. I will now go to the assistance of this writer as respects the length of the Norfolk Course, and the quick time in which Andrew and Betsey Ransom are reported to have run 4 mile heats thereon. In the first place the Norfolk Course, is not, or rather at that time was not, a full mile; in the second place, the weights carried upon that course, and upon all the courses both in Virginia and Maryland (they being the same) are lighter than those upon the Union Course, New-York, and weight is what I allude to in the first part of this communication as being "equally as essential as time to enable us to arrive at accuracy." Weight controls speed, consequently regulates the time of the race horse; therefore giving the time alone as an "Observer of the Race Horse" has done, is doing nothing, any worse than nothing, for it misleads.

Vol. 1.—88.

According to tests which have been made, and admitted by experienced turfites, seven pounds addition or diminution of weight upon horses, in all respects equal as to speed and endurance, will cause a difference between them of 240 yards in running a heat of 4 miles. In the language of the turf, 7 pounds is equal to a distance; unless therefore a calculation is gone into, of the influence or effect the difference of weight has upon time and distance, no correct comparison can be drawn between the running of Andrew or Betsey Ransom, and that of Alice Grey; moreover, the Norfolk Course, over which the races made by these horses, as alluded to, were run, I have already said was not a full mile; the Union Course is, by actual measurement. The weights carried on the courses of Virginia and Maryland, are, for two years old, a feather, three years old 80lbs.; four years old 100lbs.; five years old 110lbs.; six years old 118lbs.; seven years old and upwards 124lbs.; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs. Those carried on the Union Course, and others in New-York at the present time, are, two years old a feather; three years old 90lbs.; four years old 104lbs.; five years old 114lbs.; six years old 121lbs.; seven years old and upwards 126 lbs.; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs. In the year 1823 when the match between Eclipse and Henry came off (of which I shall speak presently) the aged horses carried the same weight upon the Union Course (126 lbs) that they do at this time; but something more was imposed upon the younger horses; four year olds, which was Henry's age, then carried 108lbs. I am not aware that Betsey Ransom ever ran 4 miles in 7 minutes and 45 seconds, and repeated it in the same time which an "Observer of the Race Horse," speaks of having been reported. Her crack race, as far as my recollection or memorandums go, was at Norfolk in the fall of 1827; she being then three years old, carrying according to the rules of that course (being a filly) 83lbs. The first heat was won by Firite, in 7 minutes and 50 seconds (Betsey Ransom (as reported) not striving for it,) the second heat won by Betsey Ransom in 7 minutes 55 seconds, and the third also, in 7 minutes 50 seconds, bragg'd off, as being 25 seconds less in the three heats, than Eclipse and Henry's great race! The race reported to have been run by Andrew, 4 mile heats the first heat in 7 minutes 47 seconds, and the second in 7 minutes 40 seconds, was likewise over the Norfolk Course, on the 8th of June 1832; he being then five years old, carrying 110lbs; had he ran on the Union Course he would have had to carry 114lbs.; Alice Grey four years old, (with the allowance for a filly) carried 101lbs. After all, nothing in America equals Henry's first and second heats; a four year old with 108lbs. running 4 miles in 7 minutes 37½ sec.

ends, or 7 minutes 40 seconds, if you please, which was the longest time made by any watch, the first heat; and 7 minutes 49 seconds the second heat; the course a full mile in circuit; in the third heat we must admit there was a great falling off to 8 minutes and 24 seconds.

I now come to that part of an "Observer of the Race Horse's" communication, where he goes into, or rather very vaguely attempts, a comparison of the speed and bottom of the American and English horses, roundly asserting that we equal them in the former, and excel them in the latter. Before I am through, I have the vanity to believe that I will not only convince every unprejudiced reader, but even an "Observer" of the fallacy of this position. He says, "I have compared the time of our running with that occupied by the English horses, and find that we equal them in speed and excel them in bottom. Memnon ran over the St. Leger Course, (which is one mile, six furlongs, and 175 yards,) and won in 3 min. 23½ sec., being at the rate of 1 min. 50 sec. to the mile. Arel ran a mile over our course in 1 min. 48½ sec.; and repeated the distance in 1 min. and 51½ sec. Shark and Midas ran the same distance (a second heat,) in 1 min. 49 sec., and repeated it a third time in 1 min. and 50 sec. Compare these races, and you will find that we are not behind the English in speed, while our custom of repeating or running heats gives us the advantage in bottom." In obedience to an "Observer of the Race Horse," I will compare these races. It is true Memnon ran for the St. Leger in 1825, over the Doncaster St. Leger course, the distance above noted, in 3 min. 23½ sec., which is at the rate of 1 min. and 49 sec. to the mile, in place of 50 sec., as noted by an "Observer," and that Arel ran a mile over our course in one min. 48½ sec., and repeated it in 1 min. 51½ sec.; (though by the by, the correct time was 1 min. 49 sec. and 1 min. 52 sec.) and that Shark and Midas ran the mile and repeated it, in the time above mentioned; yet, nevertheless, these are not comparisons, which constitute, but on the contrary tend to mislead; we might as well have been told that a horse ran, and that a bird flew over the respective courses in the above time. It is true that the time takes up in going over the ground is mentioned, but the weights carried are not, consequently, no result whatever is given. I will now try to supply this omission. First, lest it might be thought that this performance of Memnon's is in any way unprecedented, permit me to state that Revelier, by Cemus, carrying Sat. 2lb. (114lb.) won the great Doncaster St. Leger, in 1818, in 3 min. 15 sec.; that Barefoot, (now in this country,) went over the same St. Leger Course a second time, (the first being declared a false start,) in 1823, in 3 min. 23 sec.; in 1827, Matilda won the

great Doncaster St. Leger, in 3 min. 24 sec.; several others have gone over the same course in similar or shorter time. Be it also understood that Arel, when she made the race alluded to, as also Shark and Midas, were all three year olds, Arel being allowed 3lb. as a filly carried 87lb.; Shark and Midas 90lb. each. All the horses which run for the Doncaster St. Leger, are likewise three year olds; and at the dates at which those mentioned ran, colts carried Sat. 2lb. (114lb.) fillies Net. (112lb.) Thus the English horses Barefoot, Memnon, Matilda, &c. gave to the American, or carried more weight by 24lbs. Now admitting what has been universally established, that 7lb. difference in weight is equal to a distance, let me ask "Observer of the Race Horse," what bearing his comparison has, or what would have become of our horses or his assertion, "equal them in speed and excel them in bottom," carrying the same weights with such as those above named? Why, according to established principles, they would be something like three distances and a half behind.

I will now take a comparative view of the great race between Eclipse and Henry, which an "Observer" admits "has never been equalled in America, and never will be," in his "judgment," and see how it stands with that of English horses of the same year. There will be found in Mr. Skinner's American Turf Register, vol. 2, Nos. 1 and 2, a communication which came from the pen of the present writer, and which I shall here give in substance, and nearly verbatim.

"Newmarket, First October Meeting, Thursday, October 2nd, 1823. King's plate of 100 ga.; for four year olds, (to carry) 10st. 4lb.; 5 year olds 11st. 6lb.; six year olds, 12st. and aged 12st. 2lb.; R. C. (round course.)

Duke of Grafton's ch. c. Hampden, by Rubens,

four years old..... 1

Mr. Wyndham's b. h. Centaur by Canopus, five

years old..... 2

5 to 4 on Hampden, won by a length.

See the English Racing Calendar for 1823, page 11, attached to the English Sporting Magazine of that year. In the Sporting Magazine for October of the same year, at page 39, will be found "Hampden, the winner of the king's plate, at Newmarket, ran the distance of three miles, five furlongs and 187 yards, in seven minutes and four seconds, carrying 10st. 4lb. (which is 144lb.;) and at page 35, is also noted that Hampden had beat Athenian, a six year old, on the second day of the same meeting, giving him 4lb.; that on the Wednesday of the same meeting Centaur had beat Bay Burton over the Beacon Course, and that he had travelled the whole summer; thus neither were fresh horses, the latter very far from it."

The above being the length of the Round Course at Newmarket, the rate of running, as given, if continued for 4 full miles, would have covered that distance in 7 minutes and 35½ seconds, under the heavy weights of 144lbs. for a 4-year old, and 160lbs. for a 5-year old.

American Eclipse was a fresh horse; Henry had run, I believe, one race, of something like 3 miles, a month or six weeks previous to the 27th of May, 1823; on which day, agreeably to the shortest time taken by the watches held by the judges on the stand, and by them returned, he ran the first heat of 4 miles, over the Union Course on Long Island, (the track being in superb order,) in 7 minutes 37½ seconds; being two seconds longer than the time taken, or rather rate, at which the English horses ran.

The distance, however, which the English horses actually ran, was 478 yards less than 4 miles; had they continued the full 4 miles, there might possibly, (though I much doubt it,) have been a falling off in their rate, of something like the ratio of two seconds in these 478 yards, and if so, the time would have been the same, and the merits of the horses equal, had they carried even weights. But here is the difference; the task imposed upon the American horses was much the lightest, and, consequently, the superiority of the English is manifest.

Henry was the same age as Hampden, 4 years.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Hampden carried | 144 lbs. |
| Henry carried | 108 |

Over weight carried by Hampden .. 36 lbs.

It is allowed by experienced turfites, that 7lbs. in a race of 4 miles is equal to a distance, which is 240 yards. If this calculation is correct, and holds good throughout, had Henry ran with Hampden at equal weights, he would have been beaten full five distances, or 1200 yards.

But the disparity between Centaur and Eclipse is yet much greater.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Centaur, 5 years old, carried | 160 lbs. |
| American Eclipse, 9 years old, consequently aged | 126 |

Thus Centaur gives Eclipse 2 years, and an over weight of .. 34 lbs.

Had American Eclipse ran at Newmarket he would have been compelled to carry 170lbs., according to age, in place of 136lbs., being a difference of 34lbs., which would have been imposed to put him on a par with the other horses, and, if the effect produced by weight, as above noted, is to be taken into calcula-

tion, he would have been beaten upwards of six distances.

Under these circumstances, I am inclined to think, that whether the weight carried by the English horses was reduced to the American level, or that of the American carried up to the English pitch, that our far-famed Eclipse and Henry, would have cut a queer figure, opposed to such cattle as Hampden and Centaur.*

But if we take the trouble to go only back to 1818 we will find, that Mr. Lambton's bay mare, the Duchess, by Cardinal York, five years old, carrying 8st. 7lb. (119lb.) on Tuesday, August 18th, ran the 4-mile course over Knavesmere, in 7 minutes and 32 seconds, and Mr. Watts's bay colt, Blacklock, by Whiteock, dam by Coriander, 4 years old, carrying 8st. 7lb. (119lb.) ran the same distance (4 miles) in 7 min. and 25 seconds; Ruby ran it also in 1798, beating Overton, Restless, and Storm, in 7 minutes and 30½ seconds. The performance of Bay Malton, in 1766, over the same course, which has been often quoted, took 7 min. 43½ sec., and Mr. Van Ranst makes a great mistake in his authentic history of American Eclipse, when he says, "whose race at York, in 1796, places him next in order to Childers and Eclipse."—See English Sporting Magazine for 1818, page 287, and Racing Calendar, York, August meeting same year. What has been quoted above, as to the speed of the English horses, I deem sufficient, without going back to that of Childers, who, Mr. Pick, in his Turf Register, vol. i. page 12, says, "about the year 1821 he ran a trial against Almanzor, and the Duke of Rutland's mare, Brown Betty, carrying 9st. 2lb., (126lb.), then 6 years old, over the Round Course at Newmarket, 3 miles, 6 furlongs, and 98 yards in 6 minutes and 40 seconds, and went over the Beacon Course, 4 miles, 1 furlong, and 138 yards, in 7 minutes and 30 seconds; or that of Marcham, who, at Newmarket, in 1755, in his race with Trajan, both 6 years old, carrying 119lbs. ran the Beacon Course, (1 furlong and 138 yards over 4 miles,) in 7 minutes and 20 seconds; or of the Rowley Mile at Newmarket, run by Ferretail and Pumpkin, in 1773, both 4 years old, carrying 8st. (112lbs.) each, in 1 minute 4½ seconds. Fire-Tail and Pumpkin were both

* If any thing further is required to show in how much "we equal them (the English horses) in speed, and excel them in stamina," I refer to "Observer of the Race-Horse" to the performance of Prime in 1830—31 and 1832, at all distances, from a mile to the Beacon Course (4 miles, 1 furlong, 138 yards), and in that of Trajan, 5 years old, as made by Mr. Osbaldistone, 1st. Sirs. (157lbs.) 4 miles, 4 times repeated in the first match at Newmarket, November 3, 1831, through a severe storm of pelting rain, in 8 min. 10 sec., 4 min. 5 sec., 15 sec., and 6 min. 50 sec.; but more of this hereafter.

capital 4 mile horses; therefore not mere striders for a short thing of a mile.

Farther illustrations of "bottom" may be given in a galloway of Mr. Corker's, under 14 hands in height, who, in 1754, went 100 miles a day, for three successive days, over the Newmarket Course without the slightest distress. And a galloway belonging to Mr. Sinclair, of Kirby Lonsdale, that performed at Carlisle the extraordinary feat of 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours. "In October, 1741, Mr. Wild, at the Currah meeting in Ireland, rode 127 miles in 6 hours and 21 minutes; he had 10 horses, and allowing for mounting and dismounting, and a moment for refreshment, he rode for 6 hours at the rate of 20 miles an hour."

"Mr. Thornhill, in 1745, exceeded this, for he rode from Stilton to London and back, and again to London, being 213 miles, in 11 hours and 34 minutes, which is, after allowing the least possible time for changing horses, 20 miles an hour for 11 hours, and on the turnpike-road, and uneven ground."

"Mr. Shafloe in 1762 with ten horses and five of them ridden twice, accomplished 55 miles and a quarter in one hour and forty-nine minutes. In 1763 Mr. Shafloe won a more extraordinary match. He was to procure a person to ride 100 miles a day, on any one horse each day, for twenty-nine days together, and to have any number of horses, not exceeding twenty-nine. He accomplished it on fourteen horses; and on one day he rode one hundred and sixty miles (with the same horse) on account of the tiring of his first horse."

"Mr. Hull's Quibler however afforded the most extraordinary instance (of his day) on record, of the stoutness, as well as speed of the race horse. In December 1786, he ran 23 miles round the flat at Newmarket in 57 minutes and ten seconds."

Sharper, bred by the Earl of Egremont in 1819, got by Octavius, dam by Gehanna, out of Amazon by Driver, during his racing career in England won seven times. In 1825, at six years old, he, together with Mina, was sent to Russia, where they were matched against any horses which could be produced, to go any distance. Two Cossack horses were brought against them to run 72 versts, or 48 English miles; which Sharper won with ease, notwithstanding his rider, Thomas Arthur, lost a stirrup in the early part of the race, and was consequently unable to hold him for several miles; Mina burst his coronet 20 miles from home, and was pulled up; one of the Cossack horses died in the race, and the other was so much distressed, as to be actually supported by the Cossacks from falling, and by them dragged in. Sharper performed the distance, carrying 8st. 12lb. (124lb.) in

two hours and 48 minutes, the Cossack carried 6st. 10lb. (94lb.)

But for the above accident, Sharper would have done the distance much sooner, with less distress. This is at the rate of 17 miles per hour, for near three hours, without any intermission, or a fraction less than 3 minutes and 30 seconds each mile, over a hard and uneven piece of ground—a common road!

We will now take a view of the American race horses of the present time, or late years, as to speed, coupled with "bottom" or lastingness; for I think it will be conceded that they are not up to "the pace" that some of the English striders go across the Flat at Newmarket, the Hunbury or Abingdon mile or the like short runs. In forming this last comparison, I will not go back to horses of the "olden time," or even as far as that of Hambletonian and Diamond, who in 1799 (only 23 years prior to American Eclipse and Henry's great race) both seven years old, carrying 115 lbs. each, ran the Beacon Course at Newmarket (which is 1 furlong and 138 yards over 4 miles, in 7 minutes and 15 seconds, lest I should be told that they "are not the only inaccuracies of that age, which would be corrected by the introduction of chronometers," "or that "they are fables without scruple," or old wives' fables," or meet with that less courteous, yet unanswerable argument, "we utterly disbelieve the statements."

In order to do justice to the Americans, and throw all the weight possible into their scale, I will select as a sample the crack nags of the day, and of the two breeds most famed for speed and continuance; and when Black Maria and Lady Relief, by American Eclipse, and Trifle, by Sir Charles, are named, I trust that it will be allowed no partiality has been shown to the other side. On Saturday October 18th, 1832, these three noted mares met upon the Union Course, Long Island, (N. Y.) in a contest, 4 mile heats: Black Maria, six years old, carrying according to the established regulations of that Course, (mares carrying 3 lbs. less than horses) 118 lb.; Lady Relief, five years old, 111 lb.; Trifle, four years old 110 lb. The first heat was won by Maria, run in 8 minutes and 6 seconds, the second, a dead heat between Maria and Trifle, run in 7 minutes and 55 seconds, the third, won by Trifle, in 8 minutes and 13 seconds, the fourth, won by Lady Relief, in 8 minutes and 30 seconds, and the fifth, won by Black Maria, and run in 8 minutes and 47 seconds; thus with an interval, as allowed by the regulations of the course, of 30 minutes between the heats, with a further delay of possibly 5 minutes in parading evenly for the start, the whole time occupied may be fairly set down at three hours 1 minute and 40 seconds, and the time actually taken up in running 41 minutes

and 40 seconds, equal to an average of 2 minutes and 5 seconds each mile.

But as I am going to compare the speed and power of these famous American mares, with that of the English horse *Tranby*, when rode by Mr Osbaldistone, in his great time match, at Newmarket, November 5th, 1831. I will take the performance of the mares during the first 4 heats, or first 16 miles, which they went, as *Tranby* only went that distance at 4 heats. The time which the mares occupied in the act of running these 4 first heats, or 16 miles, was 32 minutes and 53 seconds, at an average rate of 2 minutes and a small fraction of a second less than 4 seconds each mile, and the whole time including rest between heats, 2 hours, 17 minutes and 53 seconds.

Tranby, a five-year old, carrying 157 lb. went his 4 heats as follows, being at the average rate of 2 minutes and near 5 seconds per mile.

| | | |
|-------------------|-------|------------------|
| First 4 miles in | | 8 m. 10 s. |
| Then rested | | 53 m. 26 s. |
| Second 4 miles in | | 8 m. 00 s. |
| Rested | | 1 h. 15 m. 17 s. |
| Third 4 miles in | | 8 m. 15 s. |
| Rested | | 1 h. 11 m. 27 s. |
| Fourth 4 miles in | | 8 m. 50 s. |

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 16 miles. Time occupied in running | 33 m. 15 s. |
| Rested between the heats | 3 h. 20 m. 10 s. |
| Total time occupied | 3 h. 53 m. 25 s. |

It is not to be supposed that *Tranby* required as great a respite between each 4 miles that he went; the match not being as to his performance, but upon Mr. Osbaldistone riding 200 miles within a given time, with liberty to use as many horses as he thought proper, and upon the supposition that *Tranby* was not exhausted by previous work, he was rode 4 times during the day. That he was not pushed any thing like the extent of his speed the first 4 miles, is clear, from his occupying 8 minutes 10 seconds, whereas, he performed his second task (of 4 miles) in 8 minutes. I have given the statement as the fact was, bearing in mind that he was only 5 years old, and carried 157 lb; had he been engaged in the race with *Marin*, *Lady Relief*, and *Trifle* on the Union Course, he would have had to carry, as a 5-year old horse, 114 lb; thus, in a comparative view of their powers, *Tranby* was overweighted 43 lb. upon a deep and heavy course, during a violent, pelting rain. The effect of weight I have already noted in comparing the race between American *Eclipse* and *Henry*, and that of the English horses, *Hampden* and *Centaur*, of the same year. After all, *Tranby*, in point of speed, was not, in England, considered even a second rate, nor was he!

Vol. I.—89

One thing more; *Tranby* ran upon turf completely water-soaked, consequently very heavy and adhesive. The Union Course is a naked, smooth surface of light loam, with a small admixture of sand, and allowed to be the best ground for making quick time upon in the United States; moreover, a race-horse cannot make as good time upon turf as upon a smooth, bare piece of ground, such as the track of the Union Course. I am aware that opinions have been formed to the contrary, but on this point I wish to undeceive my brother sportsmen. I formerly spoke as to this in Mr. Skinner's *Turf Register*, Vol. ii. No. 8, page 372, and, in support of this position, here repeat in substance what I there offered. We have as yet, or at present, but one turf race-course in the United States, that is, what is called the Old Newmarket Course, laid out or used prior to the revolutionary war, upon that large prairie or waste open common, called Hempstead Plains, upon Long Island, in Queens county, New-York, situated 29 miles from the city, and 12 miles easterly from the Union Course; here races, until within the last three or four years, have been held, generally either the preceding or subsequent week to those held upon the Union Course, and the same horses, or a majority of them, have run upon both courses, in the like condition, and, although Hempstead Plains is a beautiful, classic carpet ground, with a covering of tough, natural grass, fed close by sheep, it is an incontrovertible fact, that the same horses have always taken longer time by something like from 3 to 5 seconds per mile than upon the naked soil of the Union Course.

It may be doubted by some, whether either the English horse, *Tranby*, or the American mares, *Black Marin*, *Lady Relief*, and *Trifle*, could have performed and lasted as they did, without being allowed the full time between each heat that was given to them respectively, and this may be urged in favour of the mares, as the whole time occupied by them, including rest, was much shorter than that given to *Tranby*. That the mares could have lasted without this respite of 30 or 35 minutes between the heats, (including delay in getting off!) no taradise will for a moment believe; as it was, *Trifle* gave it up in the third mile of the last heat; but that *Tranby* should have required any thing like the time which transpired between his different calls, I must equally doubt. But, admitting this position on all sides, let us, then, return to *Sharper*; he is a six year old horse, carrying 8st. 12lb. (124lbs.) being 3lbs. more than what he would have had to carry according to the rules of the Union Course, performed 48 miles in 2 hours and 48 minutes, while the American mares occupied 3 hours, 1 minute, and 40 seconds; if you call the time allowed between heats 30 min. and

delay in getting off 5 min. more, or 3 ls. 1 min 20 sec. without any allowance for delay, to go 20 miles. This calculation, however honourable to Sharper, so far from being correct, in a comparative sense, is ridiculous; as such a man as Capt. Barclay would walk the distance in that time, let alone a race horse to require 3 hours. I have merely introduced it to show the absurdity of such an idea as that of Tranby's requiring the length of time which elapsed between his different tours of duty. We then revert to the simple question, could either of the American mares have performed 4 miles, a 2nd, 3d, and 4th time under the circumstances he did? could either of them at any time have run 4 miles through a heavy rain carrying 154 lb., that is, after taking off 3 lb., the allowance for a mare; if Tranby could beat Black Maria, the winner of the mares, at this weight, she being 6 and he 5 years old, he would be giving her (besides the difference of weight) a year to boot.

It ought further to be noted, that a horse running alone against time, without either a real or apparent competitor, as in the case of Tranby, does not exert himself so much as when contending with another; and it is also very doubtful whether his extreme speed was called out; we should judge that a judicious rider, such as Mr. Osbaldistone, best on the score of safety, and that of intending to put the horse again in requisition, would not make too free with him at the commencement; be that as it may, he (a 5-year old,) went his second heat of four miles, in 6 minutes, under disadvantageous circumstances, with 157 lbs. upon his back. Now Black Maria and Trifle, both doing their utmost, as the dead heat shows,—the former six years old, carrying 118 lb. and the latter four years old, with 101 lb., ran a second heat also, the same distance, in 7 minutes and 55 seconds, the track being in good order, making a difference in their favour of 5 seconds as to time, and according to the established rules of the Union Course, a difference in favour of Tranby of 43 lbs. as to weight. I have already stated the received opinion, that 7 lb. addition or diminution of weight, carried by horses of the same age, and in all respects equal as to speed and continuance, will make a difference between them of 240 yards, (called a distance) in running four miles. We will now calculate what difference this would give as to time. It is allowed that a race horse at speed makes as near as we can judge, two leaps each second of time, and that he covers 22 feet of ground (a little more or less) at each leap, or 44 feet each second, which is moving precisely at the rate of a mile every two minutes, or four miles in the 8 minutes, which is the rate at which the horses in question went. If Tranby is allowed a distance, or 240 yards for every extra 7 lbs. he car-

ried, he would have in his favour six distances and one seventh of a distance, equal to 1474 yards, of 4422 feet. If we divide this last number by 44, as the representative of a second of time, we will find it will be contained 100 times and 22 feet over, equal to 100½ seconds of time, or 1 minute 40½ seconds—giving this difference of time in favour of Tranby, had he and the mares ran the distance in exactly the same time, under their different weights. But the mares performed their second heat in 7 minutes 55 seconds, being 5 seconds less than he: if then we give them credit for these 5 seconds, and deduct it from his balance of 1 min 40½ sec. it will still leave a balance in his favour of 1 min 35½ seconds, which, if added to 7 minutes 55 seconds, the time taken by the mares, would give the time which they would have required, if weight had been imposed upon them in the ratio that it was upon Tranby, 9 minutes 30½ seconds. In order to do all possible justice to the American horses, I shall give another race of more recent date, a thing of yesterday; these same top mares, Black Maria and Trifle, and another clipper, Alice Gray, came in contact over this same Union Course, on Thursday, the 31st. of this present month of October, 1833.—Black Maria, aged, 123 lb.; Trifle five years old, 111 lb.; and Alice Gray four years old, 101 lb.; four mile heats. The first heat was won by Trifle, and ran in 7 min. 40 sec. Black Maria being beat about 122 yards, and shut out, the distance being curtailed by a new regulation to 120 yards. The second heat was also won by Trifle, and performed in 7 minutes and 58 seconds. It must be allowed by all, that in this view of the American horses, I have taken the performance of three or four of the best of their day, certainly the best three at this day in the United States, if we except Medoc, whom I judge equal to the best. These are weighed in the scale of comparison, with what? with not even a second rate? I repeat it without fear of contradiction, that Tranby, good and lasting as he is, can not be considered even second rate, at any distance from one to four miles compared with Prism, Cadland, Fleur-de-Lis, Lucetta, and many others of his day. Bear in mind that this performance of Tranby's was a time match, which time and distance alone were to decide, where the length of the ground was with the most scrupulous accuracy ascertained, hundreds of watches held, and thousands upon thousands won and lost, by the evidence of these unerring tell-tales. It is to be hoped that upon this occasion, at least, it will not be intimated "that the calculations of longitude are not the only inaccuracies of that age, which would be corrected by the introduction of chronometers"—or that they are "fibs" or old wires' fables," or, chock full of uncharitable importance, say "for ourselves we utterly dis-

believe the statements." I have endeavoured to give facts, and leave to others to decide how far they support or refute the assertion, "we equal them in speed and excel them in bottom."

I should have replied to an "Observer of the Race-Horse" through the medium of the "Standard," but for the length, which, I was sensible, could not have room in the columns of that paper; moreover, the "Sporting Magazine" is the most appropriate publication for discussions of this kind, for which its pages are open. I have endeavoured to set forth facts, devoid of prejudice or partiality. I have certainly no partial motive in pulling the English, or decrying the American horses; what interest I have rests with the latter. I could have drawn a comparison more pleasing, beyond doubt, to many, possibly more advantageous to myself; the doing so would have been pursuing a deceptive, selfish policy, doing mischief instead of good, by concealing the room for further improvement, and sacrificing candour at the shrine of sycophancy. My object is to set those right who are not only going wrong themselves, but misleading others, by that most dangerous of all deceptions to the sportsman, self-sufficiency and partiality for one's own. More turfmen have suffered from an over-fulness of a horse of their own breeding, and from deceiving themselves, than from being deceived by others. Those who make a practice of buying, in place of breeding, are apt, in contrasting the value of the object with their money, to examine the qualifications more thoroughly, and to view them with an unprejudiced eye, they are consequently more successful in their operations. I have been conversant with turf men and matters forty years, yet find I have much to learn, and, if I mistake not, an "Observer of the Race-Horse" has some room left for the reception of turf lore.

AN OLD TURFMAN.

ORPHAN BOY.

We have lately received the following letter in relation to this horse, in reply to which we subjoin the annexed memoir.

To the Editor of the Sporting Magazine.

South Carolina, September 30th, 1823.

DEAR SIR,—When on a visit to New-York, in the summer of 1825, I was shown, at the residence of James Bathgate, Esq., a very fine-formed, powerful colt, by Eclipse, called Orphan Boy, the property of Mr. Bathgate and Mr. Samuel Purdy, who rode Eclipse the 2d and 3d heats, in the great match with Henry, in May, 1823. As the Eclipse stock is getting into high repute, and this colt was, at that time, much thought of, you will confer a favor by informing me, either by letter, or through the medium of your use-

ful work, whether this horse is living, and, if so, where, and in whose possession he is, together with all particulars relative to him.

If my memory serves, (but I do not speak with confidence,) the dam of this colt, was Willis's Maid of the Oaks, a capital racer of her day; a horse thus bred, would to me be a most desirable acquisition, now that the get of Eclipse is so much sought after. Is it not possible that this high-bred horse may be immured in some obscure corner of your, or some other northern or eastern State, in the hands of some one who does not fully estimate his worth? If this should be the case, and he was out of the mare above-named, make no mention of this inquiry, but buy him for my account instantly, without hesitation; provided he can be had for a sum not to exceed \$—, and your charge for commission and expenses; call upon Messrs. — and Co., of your city, whom I have requested to furnish the means. Should you be able to effect this purchase, you will render me an essential service, for which I will not only cheerfully remunerate you, but be happy to reciprocate.

Very respectfully, &c.

In reply, we inform our much-valued correspondent, that his surmise as to this valuable horse, (the particulars relative to whom, and pedigree, is herewith given in full,) having been for several years past "immured" is correct, but his instructions, which we would have willingly obeyed, came too late. An animal of so much worth could not long thus remain. This hidden treasure was sought, found, and brought forth from the dark recess. Like the rough diamond, whose unpolished covering cannot conceal it from the penetrating search and practised eye of the skilful minor, this brilliant was discovered, and is now in possession of the skilful and scientific, about to shed its lustre over the State of Tennessee, already rich in her winged steeds.

MEMOIR OF ORPHAN BOY.

Mr. James Bathgate, who resides at West Farms, in the county of West Chester, 12 miles from the city of New-York, and Mr. Samuel Purdy, of that city, having purchased the celebrated mare, Old Maid of the Oaks, in 1822, sent her to American Eclipse; from this cover she produced a very fine colt foal, on the 24th of July, 1823, the joint property of these gentlemen. The mare dying soon after foaling, the colt, from this circumstance, was called Orphan Boy. Notwithstanding the untimely loss of his dam, he continued to thrive, and grew up in fine form, and at two years old was of good size, exhibiting great power and stamina.

The late Theophilus Fields, of Brunswick county, Virginia, had a colt by Sir Archie, called Gohanna, of the same age, (now the stallion of that name, owned by John Minor Betts, Esq.,) out of the celebrated mare, Merino Ewe, by Jack Andrews, supposed to be the most promising of any in Virginia of his year. A match was made between these "crack colts" for \$5000 each, 4 mile heats, over the Union Course, Long Island, to come off when three years old. By mutual consent this match went off. About this time Orphan Boy fell temporarily lame; his training was, in consequence, discontinued, but not before he had exhibited, in his different runs and trial-gallops, superior powers, so much so, that Mr. Purdy gave a decided opinion, that he was equal to his renowned sire. Having recovered his lameness, Mr. Purdy was desirous, the next season, to have him again trained, but Mr. Bathgate, at that time, wishing to confine his operations to breeding, dissented. Upon which, Mr. Purdy, offering to buy Mr. Bathgate's share, or to sell his own, Mr. Bathgate purchased Mr. Purdy's interest; after which, Orphan Boy was farmed out in remote and obscure situations. He stood for mares two years at Saratoga, in the State of New-York, in which county there was not a single mare with the most distant pretensions to being "thorough bred;" he was one year on Long Island, one year in Dutchess county, N. Y., with but little better prospect, and one year at Pennsneck, in the State of New-Jersey, and during the last two years has stood at Lebanon and Franklin, in Ohio, where there are very few, if any, well-bred mares. When standing in New-Jersey, two or three of pure "blood" were given to him; from one of which, by (Gov. Ogles) Oscar, dam by imported Expedition, tracing back, through good crosses, to that pure remnant of northern blood, old Slamerkin, he turned up a trump in Jane Grey, a filly of the most beautiful action, fine speed, and undoubted bottom, whose mode of going over the ground, and clean vaulting stroke, resembled that of the late Gen. Wynn's noted horse, Flying Childers.

The late owner of this beautiful mare will excuse us for saying, that if she did not win, it was not altogether owing to her want of natural powers; had she had justice done her, she might, at this time, have taken rank among the winners of the day. Jane Grey was, by nature, a race nag. On Thursday, May 18th, 1832, then 4 years old, carrying 101lb. she started for a purse of \$500 over the Poughkeepsie Course, Dutchess county, N. Y., 4 mile heats against Mr. J. C. Stevens's noted mare, Black Maria, by Eclipse, out of Lady Lightfoot, 6 years old, 118lbs, Gen. T. M. Forman's bay colt, Uncle Sam, by John Richards, out of Sally Baxter, by (Ogles) Oscar, 4

years old, 104lbs. Mr. Thos. Pearsall's chestnut mare, Medora, by (Thornton's) Rattler, out of Sportmistress, (the dam of Alice Grey and half sister to Eclipse,) 6 years old, 118lbs. and Mr. Daniel Abbott's black colt, Rising Sun, by Eclipse, dam by Plato, 4 years old, 104lbs. Black Maria won the first and second heats. Jane Grey came in next to Maria the first heat, after which she was drawn, run in 8 minutes and 3 seconds, notwithstanding the track had been lately ploughed up for the purpose of reforming it, and was rendered still more deep and heavy by recent rain.

After this she was carried to the Union Course, Long Island, (60 miles,) and the week following, Wednesday, May 22d, again entered for a purse of \$500, four-mile heats, carrying 101lbs. as a four year old filly, against Black Maria, six years old, 118lbs., and Mr. Bela Badger's celebrated horse Flying Dutchman, by John Richards, out of an Eclipse mare, five years old, 114lbs.—100 to 20 on Maria against the other two. The first heat was won by Flying Dutchman in 8 min. 5 sec., Maria coming home second, Jane Grey not contending for it—100 to 25 on Maria after this heat. The second heat was also won by the Dutchman, all making play, Jane Grey running second, and beating Black Maria—in 8 min. and 8 sec. In the then state of the course, the time was good; the ground had not been well settled that spring after the winter's frost, and had been little exercised upon, and was further rendered very soft, deep, and extremely heavy, from incessant rain, which again set in that day, and continued throughout the night and ensuing day, causing the race of the following day to be postponed until the next, when—notwithstanding the uncommon heavy state of the ground, and the two severe races of four-mile heats in which she had so recently been engaged, under most distressing circumstances—she was again started on Friday of the same week, May 25th, for a purse of \$300, three-mile heats, carrying her due weight of 101lbs., against Mr. John C. Stevens' celebrated horse O'Kelly, by Eclipse, (own brother to Ariel,) five years old, 114lbs.; Mr. Alfred Sherman's chestnut horse De Witt Clinton, by (Thornton's) Rattler, six years old, 121lbs.; Mr. Jos. Kearney Van Mater's chestnut colt True Blue, by Tormentor, four years old, 104lbs.; Mr. Thomas Pearsall's chestnut mare Medora, by (Thornton's) Rattler, six years old, 118lbs.; and Mr. Daniel Abbott's black colt Rising Sun, by Eclipse, four years old, 104lbs. The first heat was won by Jane Grey. She ran second for the second heat, and third for the third heat. The course unprecedentedly heavy and killing to the pace. Run in 6 min. 4 sec.; 6 min. 20 sec.; and 6 min. 33 sec.

Dutchess county, N. Y., Friday, October 5th.—

Carrying 101lbs, her due weight, as a 4-year old, she again started for a purse of \$500, 4-mile heats, against Mr. J. C. Steven's gray horse, O'Kelly, by Eclipse, 5 years old, 114lbs, and Mr. Alfred Sherman's chestnut horse, De Witt Clinton, by (Thorn-ton's) Rattler, 6 years old, 121lbs, won by O'Kelly at two heats; Jane Grey running second both heats,—a good race—run in 8 minutes 9 seconds, and 8 minutes 10 seconds; the ground very heavy. In this race she received a slight injury in one of her fore-legs, which occasioned lameness.

In the spring of 1833, she was covered by Monmouth Eclipse, son of American Eclipse, out of Honesty, by imported Expedition, and supposed to be with foal, was purchased by us, for the sum of \$1000 for account of W. J. Minor, Esq. of Natchez, Mississippi, and is now a brood mare, in his stud.

Although Orphan Boy never had an opportunity of distinguishing himself as a racer, it will be seen that he has the ability to beget racers. That he has descended from a line of stout and true runners, and that his sire and dam and more remote ancestors all ranked as first in their time.

He was got by American Eclipse. His dam the celebrated race mare Willis's old Maid of the Oaks, by the imported horse Spread Eagle. Her dam (which was also the dam of the famous Nancy Air, the dam of J. B. Richardson's Transport, and granddam of his Sir William, Sir Archie Montorio and others,) by the celebrated imported horse Shark, (half brother to English Eclipse,) granddam by Rockingham; gr. grandam by Gallant; gr. gr. grandam by True Whig; gr. gr. gr. grandam by the imported horse Regulus; gr. gr. gr. gr. grandam by the imported horse Diamond.

AMERICAN ECLIPSE, his unrivalled performance, and that of his got, at this day stand so pre-eminent that it is hardly necessary here to speak either of him or them. He was got by old Duroc, who was by imported Diomed, out of Amanda by Grey Diomed, a celebrated son of old imported Medley. His (Eclipse's) dam, Miller's Damsel by imported Messenger; grandam, (imported by the late William Constable, Esq. formerly of New York,) by Lord Grosvenor's noted horse Potosooooo's great grandam by Gim-crack.

SPREAD EAGLE (sire of Maid of the Oaks,) was bred by Sir Frank Scandish, and got by Col. O'Kelly's Vol-unteer, (a capital runner,) who was by his famous horse Eclipse, out of the old Tartar mare, that was also the dam of O'Kelly's *Whitewave* by Snap, of his *Bay Filly*, (that was the dam of Vertumnus, Bowdew, and Ticklepitcher;) of *Antiochus*, *Venus*, *Jupiter*, Vol. I.—90.

Adonis, *Lily of the Valley*, *Mercury*, *Bonyface*, *Queen Mab*, and several others by Eclipse; all of which were capital performers. His (Spread Eagle's) dam, by the famous Highblyer, grandam by Engineer, gr. grandam by old Cade (the best stallion ever got by the Godolphin Arabian,) gr. gr. grandam, *Loss of the Mill* by Traveller, *Miss Muleless* by young Greyhound—Partner—Woodcock—Craft's Bay Barb. After Spread Eagle had distinguished himself in England, he was imported by the late Col. John Hosmes, of Bowling Green, Virginia. (Besides *Maid of the Oaks*) he got *Floretta*, *Paragon*, *Sally-Naylor*, *Adeline*, *Telegraph*, *Red Eye*, *Nancy*, *Clermont*, grey gelding, *Dungannon*, and several others, all good runners at long heats.

SHARK was a brown horse, bred by Charles Pigot, Esq. in 1771, got by Mark (the sire of O'Kelly's Eclipse.) His dam by Snap; grandam (Warwickshire Wag's dam,) by Malborough, out of a Natural Barb Mare; he was his dam's first produce. The performance of this celebrated horse, (which we have in our possession, and which we would willingly insert, but for its great length,) was brilliant; suffice to say, that although he never raced except at Newmarket, where he had the best horses in the kingdom to contend with, he won 16,057 guineas in Plates, Sweepstakes, Matches, and Forfeits, besides the Clermont Cup, value 120 guineas, eleven hogsheds of Claret, and the whip. He lost and paid in forfeits 3990 gu., leaving his clear winnings, including the Clermont Cup, 12,167 guineas, besides the Claret. Lord Grosvenor offered, it is said, 10,000 guineas for him, when leading off the course at Newmarket to be taken out of training.

ROCKINGHAM was got by Mr. Tasker's famous horse Partner, (son of Morton's imported horse old Traveller,) out of Nelson's imported mare Blossom—he was a good racer.

GALLANT was bred by the late Col. Baylor, and got by his horse old imported Fearnought, out of a Stately Mare—he was in high estimation.

TRUE WHIG, owned by Mr. Fitzhugh of Chatham, Va. was got by old Fearnought; "he had both speed and bottom, and beat most of the horses in Virginia of his day."

REGULUS was imported.

DIAMOND is said to have been imported.

MAID OF THE OAKS, as a racer, supported the honour of her illustrious ancestors. In 1804, at three years old, she won a purse at Fredericksburgh, Va. three mile heats, beating *Eolus*, young Snap Dragon, *Grassie*, *Little John*, and others. In 1805, at four years old, she beat *Hamlingtonian* and *Paragon*, two mile heats, over the Fairfield Course, and *Peacemaker*,

three miles, supposed to be the two best racers in Virginia. She also beat the celebrated horse Surprise, by Bellair, four mile heats; and a fortnight afterwards, at Washington, beat Oscar, by Gabriel, Florena, by Spered Eagle, Bond's Sir Solomon, by Messenger, Delon, Napoleon, Top Gallant, and others, four mile heats. She was then sold to Gen. Ridgely of Hampton, (Maryland,) in whose possession in October, 1805, she carried the cup at Washington from Top-Gallant, by Diomed, with ease; and beyond this period we are unable to give her performance. She was afterwards purchased by Bela Badger, Esq. of Bristol, Pennsylvania, in whose possession she remained some years as a brood mare, and who bred from her Marshal Daroc, by Daroc, Cinderella, (the dam of Lolla Rookh, Celeste, Pelham, &c.) young Maid of the Oaks, (the grandam of Goliah, dam of Medoc, Midas, Cora, Mr. Hamilton Wilkes's yearling filly, of an own sister to Medoc a brood mare in possession of Mr. Bathgate, by Eclipse, of Mr. Lewis Beck's Katy Ann, by Oscar, and filly foal of last spring, by Henry,) by imported expedition, Lady of the Lake, (dam of Maryland Eclipse) and some others. She ultimately became the property of Mr. Bathgate, and Mr. Purdy, who bred from her Orphan boy, shortly after foaling whom she died in the summer of 1823 at the seat of Mr. Bathgate, and was there interred by the side of old Hickory.

ORPHAN BOY is nearly allied in blood to Medoc, Midas, Cora, and Mr. Wilkes's filly, being all got by the same sire (Eclipse,) his dam being their grandam. As a race horse, Medoc (now only four years old,) holds the first rank, we offered \$6000 for him, since which he has been sold to Col. Buford of Kentucky, for \$10,000, and that gentleman, a day or two after making the purchase, refused \$6,000 for half of him.

MIDAS, last spring (1833) maintained a hard contest with Shark, by Eclipse, out of Lady Lightfoot, for the great Sweepstakes on the Union Course, winning the second heat; a close race, run in 1 min. 53 sec.; 1 min 49 sec.; 1 min. 50 sec. (see account of this race, No. 4, page 188.) After which he challenged any colt of his age on the continent, was matched for \$5,000; but alas, this valuable colt was not permitted to exhibit his powers, he was destroyed by the unpardonable ignorance, obstinate stupidity, and wilful misconduct of John Buckley, his trainer, attempting to force a ball of physic down his throat with a stick. If acts of this kind were at all times exposed, the property of gentlemen would not be so often abused and dissipated. Cora and Mr. Wilkes's filly, (by Eclipse,) as also that of last spring by Henry, are all engaged in Sweepstakes.

Orphan Boy, we have already said, has never had an opportunity of distinguishing himself on the turf. If, however, he has shown ability to race, or what is of more importance as a stock horse, to get racers, he is none the worse on this account; possibly better, as his constitution will not have been impaired by severe usage—an injured constitution being one of those acquired defects which descends to posterity. Some of the best stallions which England has had to boast of, were never trained, and never raced—for instance, Bartlet's Chidders, Bartley's Blind Horse, Snake, Hampton, Court Chidders, Shepherd's Crab, and a host of others. If a horse is descended from a good family, he ought not to be lightly valued because he has not been allowed to race. Cade, considered the best stallion ever got by the Godolphin Arabian, acquired little celebrity on the turf. At Newmarket, in October, 1760, he won the king's plate, beating Sedbury, Elephant, and Blacksilver, at two heats; he started again at Newmarket in April, 1741, when he was beat by Sedbury. He ran only three or four times, and proved unsuccessful; yet, as a stallion he was highly valued; he got Matchem and a great many others, the best of their time. Much, indeed nearly all, depends upon the mare, of which a thousand proofs might be adduced, and a striking one in the case of Jane Grey; in the almost only, or single instance in which a good mare was offered to him, he begot this mare. In this memoir, I have been more lengthy and perhaps more pointed than I otherwise might have been from the fact, that this pedigree of Orphan Boy fully embraces that of Medoc also, about to take his stand as a stallion in Kentucky; prompted at the same time, by the old Adage, that what is worth doing, is worth doing well.

MEMOIR OF MEDOC,

A chestnut horse, about fifteen hands and a-half in height, in good racing form, with strong muscular power, and fine clean limbs, free from acquired blemishes or hereditary defects. He was bred by James Bathgate, Esq. of West Farms, in the county of Westchester, twelve miles distant from the city of New-York, and foaled in the spring of 1829, and when three years old was sold to John C. Stevens, Esq. for \$1500. We were requested by the breeder to attend at the first trial given to this horse, in the spring of 1832, and pronounced him a trumper, which his subsequent performance has verified; he now stands at the head of the turf.

He was got by American Eclipse, who was got by Daroc, son of the imported chestnut horse Diomed, out of Amanda by Gray Diomed, the son of imported

Medley. The dam of American Eclipse was Miller's Damsel, bred by the late Gen. Nathaniel Coles, of Dorset, in Queens county, New-York, and got by the imported horse Messenger, out of a mare imported by the late William Constable, Esq. of the city of New-York, and got by Potomac out of a Gam-crutch mare.

The dam of Medoc was Young Maid of the Oaks, by the imported horse Expedition (whose pedigree and performance see No. 7, page 322). His grandam, old Maid of the Oaks, by the imported horse Spread Eagle, whose pedigree and performances, and all particulars relative thereto, and to the pedigree of Medoc on the side of his maternal ancestry, are fully given in the preceding memoir, under the head of Orphan Boy, to whom, in point of blood, he is very closely allied.

PERFORMANCE.

Dutchess county, N. Y. Spring Meeting.
1832, Tuesday, May 15th. \$300 each, 100 forfeit;
three year old colts 900lbs.; fillies, 87lbs.; mile heats,
nine subscribers.

Mr. James Bathgate's ch. c. Medoc, by American Eclipse, out of Young Maid of the Oaks,
by imported Expedition. 1 1

Mr. H. Wilkes's brown filly Sontag, by Maryland Eclipse out of Lady Hal. 2 2

W. R. L. Stevens's chestnut colt Masanillo,
by American Eclipse, out of Cinderella, by Duroc 3 ds.

By the rider dismounting, &c.

Mr. Wm. Gibbons's chestnut colt by De Groot's Sir Harry, dam by Duroc ds.

Run in 1 min. 51 sec. and 4 min. 51 sec.

After this race, Medoc was sold to Mr. J. C. Stevens.

CENTRAL COURSE, BALTIMORE, MD., OCTOBER MEETING.

Tuesday, Oct. 23.—Sweetstakes, \$500 each, h. ft.;
three years old; colts, 900lb; fillies, 80lb; two-mile
heats; six subs.

J. C. Stevens's ch. c. Medoc, by American Eclipse 1 1

Col. W. R. Johnson's b. c. Herr Clive, by Sir Archie 2 2

J. M. Bott's ch. c. Methodist by Hotspur. 3 3

Run in 4 min. 14 sec. and 4 min. 17 sec.

CENTRAL COURSE, SPRING MEETING.

Tuesday, May 14th.—Sweetstakes \$300 each, h. ft.
four year old colts, 100lbs.; fillies, 97lbs.; four mile
heats; six subs.

J. C. Stevens's ch. c. Medoc, by American Eclipse 2 3 1 1

Col. Wm. Wynn's br. c. Anvil, by Monsieur Tenson, out of Isabella, by Sir Archie 3 1 2 2

Thos. D. Johnson's b. c. Florida, by Contention, dam by Francisco. 1 2 ds

J. N. Bott's b. c. Tobaccoist, by Galanna, dam by Florida. 4 4 ds

W. R. Johnson's b. c. Julia, own sister to Herbrand jr. and J. J. Harrison's ch. f. Sally Drake, paid.

Run in 8 min. 37 sec., 8 min. 50 sec., 8 min. 48 sec., and 9 min. 11 sec. The track, after continued rain, being a perfect bed of clay mortar. 2 to 1 on Medoc.

CENTRAL COURSE, SECOND FALL MEETING.

Wednesday, October 16th.—Proprietor's Purse of \$500; three years old, 80lbs.; four, 100lbs.; five 110lbs.; six, 118lbs., and aged, 124lbs.; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs.

J. S. Garrison's ch. c. Orange Boy, by Sir Archie, dam by Citizen, four years 1 1

Col. Wm. Wynn's br. c. Anvil, by Monsieur Tenson, four years 3 2

J. C. Stevens's ch. c. Medoc, by American Eclipse, four years 2 3

J. C. Craig's b. h. Uncle Sam by John Richards, dam by Ogle's Oscar, five years 4 4

Major T. P. Andrews's ch. f. Emily, by Sir Charles, dam by Minor's Escape, four years 5 dr

Col. Thos. Emory's ch. h. Pioneer, by John Richards, out of Pandora, five years ds

Wm. Gibbons's gr. h. Memnon, by Eclipse, four years ds

Medoc the favourite against the field.

Run in 6 min. 10 sec. and 6 min. 11 sec.

UNION COURSE, L. E., SECOND FALL MEETING.

Wednesday, October 30th.—Purse, \$400; three years old, 90lbs.; four, 104lbs.; five, 114lbs.; six 121lbs., and aged, 126lbs.; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs., three mile heats.

J. C. Stevens's ch. c. Medoc, by Eclipse, four years 3 3 1 1

W. R. Johnson's gr. f. Ironette, by Contention, dam by Packingham, four years 4 1 2 2

R. L. Stevens's ch. m. Celeste, by Henry, out of Cinderella, by Duroc, six years 1 2 ds

Capt. R. F. Stockton's b. m. Miss Mamie, by Sir Archie, out of Black Ghost, by Lightfoot's imported horse Oscar, five years 2 ds

Wm. Gibbons's ch. h. Sir Charles,

out of Maria Slamerkin, by First Con-
sul, aged..... 5 dis
Sam. Laird's c. Henry, by Henry,
four years..... 6 dis
C. Vanderbilt's oh. c. John Henry,
by Henry, four years..... dis
Ironette the favourite, and 6 to 4 on Ironette and
Medoc against the field.
Run in 5 min. 51 sec; 5 min. 52 sec.; 5 min. 53
sec., and 5 min. 59 sec.

AIR—"Bennets of Blue."

Here's a health to the lads of the turf!
Here's a health to the lads of the turf!
And those who don't wish good luck to the cause
May they swamp in the roll of the surf.
It's good to drown care in the chase;
It's good to drown care in the bowl;
It's good to support both the turf and the chase—
Here's their health from the depth of my soul!

CHORUS.

Hurrah for the soul-stirring race!
Hurrah for the soul-stirring race!
It's good to support both the turf and the chase,
And join in the soul-stirring race.

Here's a health to the boys of Kentucky!
Here's a health to the sons of the West!
The hearts that they wear, and the steeds that they
rest,
More famed as more put to the test.
Here's riches to him that can train!
Here's riches to him that can ride!
There's none ever fear'd, or from honour e'er voer'd,
Who the joys of the turf ever tried.

CHORUS.

Hurrah for the soul-stirring race!
&c. &c.

Here's long life to Buford the young!
Here's new life to Buford the old!
May the prowess of both, and the fame of their steeds,
In columns of sporting be told.
There's Medoc, the pride of the North—
There's Medoc, the first as to place—
Such turfies ne'er thought a game nag too dear
bought
Whom nothing could make go "the pace."
Hurrah for the soul-stirring race!
Hurrah for the soul-stirring race!
It's good to support both the turf and the chase,
And join in the soul-stirring race!

LEVIATHAN.

This distinguished English race-horse, imported in
1830, by James Jackson, Esq., of Florence, Alabama,
has stood during the last three years at the stable of
Col. George Elliot, of Gallatin, in Tennessee, where
he has most deservedly met with good encourage-
ment; and we are happy to announce, that the appear-
ance of his stock warrant the belief, that they will
fully realize the expectations of his spirited owners,
and remunerate those breeders that have so liberally
patronized him.

A disposition to detract from the merits of imported
horses has of late shown itself in the "American Turf
Register." Looking over the number of that work
for last month (September) we were not a little sur-
prised to meet with an attack upon Leviathan, at
page 25, by A Breeder, under the head of "Late
Importations of English Horses and English Stallions."

This writer, in a P. S. says, "A few words, Mr.
Editor, about English stallions recently imported, and
the race-horse region, and I have done. I begin
with the great Leviathan. In looking over the list of
his performances, I perceive that in all his fifteen
races, (that is the number, I think,) he did not once
run heats—all short races from one-half two miles,
except one race of three, and another of four miles
out. Hence it is not proved, that he was a horse of
great endurance, what we call bottom or game. He
may have been such; all that I mean to say is, that
he has not, in any of his published performances,
proved the fact. The same may be said of most, if
not all, of the rest of the recently-imported stallions."
I am not, at present, going to take up cudgels for the
late-imported horses generally, although some of
them, (Luxborough and Autocrat for instance,) were
undeniably good; but when I see a horse that has
shown himself in England equal to many of high re-
putation and superior to nearly all of those against
which he contended or entered against in twenty differ-
ent races, fourteen times successful at all distances;
and, when not the winner, invariably running second,
singled out for declamation, sneeringly called the
great Leviathan, and his performances misrepresented
both as to the number and length of his races; justice
requires, that misstatements of this kind should be re-
futed. It will be found, by his performance herewith
given, that, in place of 15 races, he ran 18 times, and
walked over twice, no one thinking it advisable
to start against him. "A Breeder" also very incorrectly
states, that these were "all short races, from one-
half to two miles, except one race of three, and
another of four miles out." There is not only error,
but, in some measure, a want of candor in this state-
ment; for, when speaking of a half-mile race, it

would have been no more than fair to have let it been known, that he was then, (1825,) only two years old, when he ran twice in two-year old stakes, once three quarters, and once half a mile; the former he lost, and the latter he won; in 1826, at 3 years old, he ran 7 times, from one to two miles, and walked over once, and was not beat this year; in 1827, at 4-years old, he ran 9 times, and walked over once; five of which were 3 miles, one 4 miles out; the others generally 2 miles, or 2 miles and a distance, and was bent 4 times; one of which was three miles by Euxton, whom he afterwards beat, beating, at the same time, Euphrates; all his other long races he won.

In examining the performance of a horse it has never appeared to me of so much moment how many times he ran, or how often he ran long distance, provided he had shown that he had the length in him; as the character and qualifications of his antagonists, this I view as the chief consideration. A horse that repeatedly beats good ones, must himself be superior; on the contrary, should he win a hundred races, when contending against bad ones, it would not raise him a jot in my estimation; merely adding nothing to nothing gives no additional value. But Leviathan beat a great many capital horses, and this we leave his performances to show.

He will stand the ensuing season at his former station in Gallatin, Tennessee. Terms \$80, if paid during the season \$75, payable on the 1st of January, 1835, and \$100 to insure.

Pedigree.—Leviathan is a chestnut colour, full sixteen hands high. He was got by Muley, son of Orville; his dam by Windle, grandam by Anvil, out of Verago, by Soap—Regulus—sister to Black-and-all. Black, known in America by the name of Othello, by Crab—Miss Simerkin by True Blue—Oxford Arabian—D'Arcy black-legged royal mare.

We shall next give his performance, where it will be seen that he beat such horses as Little Bo-peep, Fanny Davis, Sancredo, Granby, Dr. Faustus, Sagorina, Arachne, Euxton, Brunsdorf, Flexible, Paul Pry, Dervise, Shakespeare, Cain, Palatine, Alderman, &c. &c.; all winners, and very distinguished horses, at all lengths; after which, I think, it will hardly be insinuated, that he has "not proved that he was a horse of great endurance, what we call bottom or game."

PERFORMANCES IN 1825

Wolverhampton, Aug. 16th.—2-year old stakes, 20 sovereigns each, with 20 added, 4 subscribers, three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Yates's b. f. Little-bo-peep, by Paulowitz, 1
Mr. Painter's ch. c. Mezereon, now Leviathan, by Muley, 2
Mr. Mytton's Louisa, by Orville, out of Quadrille, 3

Burton on Trent, Aug. 24th.—A sweepstake 25 sovereigns each; for 2-year old colts, 8 st. 2lbs (114lbs) fillies 8 st.; half mile, 6 subscribers.

Mr. Painter's ch. c. Mezereon, now Leviathan, by Muley, 1
Mr. Massey's b. f. Claudia, by Paulowitz, 2
Mr. Hilton's bl. c. Northwood, by Tagas, 3
Mr. Mytton's b. f. by Cannon Ball, out of Minsap, 4
Mr. Longden's ch. c. Whinlesca, by Seagrave, dam by Selian, 5

PERFORMANCES IN 1826

Chester, May 3d.—The Dec stakes, 50 sovereigns each, 3 years old; colts 8 st. 7lbs. (119lbs) fillies 8 st. 2lbs, once round and a distance, 11 subscribers.

Mr. Giffard's ch. c. Leviathan, late Mezereon, by Muley, 1
Sir T. Stanley's ch. c. by Tyresias, out of Maid of Lora, 2
Mr. Mytton's Balloon, Mr. Houldsworth's Fanny Davis, Lord Darby's ch. c. Prussian; Lt. Grovenor's br. f. Basilisk; Sir W. Wynn's br. c. Sancredo, and Mr. Clifton's b. c. Tom also started, but were not placed.

May 4th.—A sweepstake of 20 sovereigns each, for three year old colts, 8st. 3lb. (115lbs) and fillies 8st.; once round and a distance, 6 subscribers.

Mr. Giffard's ch. c. Leviathan, by Muley, 1
Lord Darby's a. b. c. Castos, by Mile, out of Olivette, 2

Wolverhampton, Aug. 14th.—Wrottesley stakes, 15 sovereigns each, with 20 added, once round and a distance, for 3 year old colts, 8st. 3lbs. (115lbs) and fillies 8st.

Mr. Giffard's ch. c. Leviathan, by Muley, 1
Sir G. Pigot's b. c. Granby, by Spectre, 2

Burton on Trent, Aug. 22d.—Sweepstake 25 sovereigns each, for 3 year old colts, 8st. 2lbs, 114lbs, fillies 8st. the straight mile, 4 subscribers.

Mr. Giffard's ch. c. Leviathan, by Muley, 1
Mr. Yates's b. f. Little-bo-peep, 2
August 24d.—Bradby stakes, 30 sovereigns each, with 100 added, 3 years old, 7st. 7lbs, 105lbs, 4 years old, 8st. 10lbs, 122lbs, 2 miles, 9 subscribers.

Mr. Giffard's ch. c. Leviathan, by Muley, 1
Sir T. Stanley's b. c. Dr. Faustus, by Filio-da-pato, 2
Mr. Geary's br. f. Arachne, 3

Worcester, Sept. 5th.—St. Leger stakes, of 25 sovereigns each, 4 subscribers.

Mr. Giffard's ch. c. Leviathan, by Muley, walked over.

September 7th.—A sweepstake 10 sovereigns each, for 3 year old colts, 8st. 8lbs, 120lbs, and fillies, 8st. 5lbs, 1 mile, 10 subscribers.

Mr. Giffard's ch. c. Leviathan, by Muley, 1
 Mr. West's br. c. Shokpear, by Smolensko, 2
 Mr. Boardsworth's b. c. Chesterfield, by Milo, 3
Litchfield, Sept. 12th.—The Staffordshire stakes of 25 sovereigns each, with 30 added by the Ladies, for 3 year old colts, 8st. 8lbs, 115lbs, fillies 8st. 1 mile, 14 subscribers.

Mr. Giffard's ch. c. Leviathan, by Muley, 1
 Lord Derby's b. c. Cestas 2
 2 to 1 on Leviathan

Stirchey, Sept. 20th.—The St. Lager stakes of 25 sovereigns each, with 10 added by the town, for 3 years old, once round and a distance, 15 subscribers.
 Mr. Giffard's ch. c. Leviathan, by Muley, 8st. 4lbs, 1
 Sir W. Wynn's br. c. Sanredo, 8st. 5lbs, 110lbs, 2

PERFORMANCES IN 1822.

Chester, May 9th.—The Stand Cup, value 100 guineas, added to a sweepstake of 10 sovereigns each, for 3 years old, 6st. 10lbs; 4, 8st. 2lb; 5, 8st. 10lbs; 6 and aged, 8st. m. and g. allowed 2lbs, twice round and a distance, 17 subscribers.

Sir T. Stanley's b. h. Dr. Faustus, by Filho-da-pata, 5 years old, 1

Mr. Giffard's ch. c. Leviathan, by Muley, 2
 Signorina, Archino, Euxton, Fanny Davis, Brutandorf, by Blacklock, and Sir David also started, but the judges only placed 2. 3 to 4 against Leviathan, 3 to 1 against Dr. Faustus. The Annals of Sporting, vol. xii., speaks as follows of this race.

"It was a beautiful race; the horses went well together, Brutandorf excepted, and as they approached the winning post, the most unqualified approbation was loudly expressed, not only from the stand, but throughout the assembled multitude. The running was beautiful; Leviathan appeared hammed fast by several others; Doctor Faustus set his head steadily forward, and won the race very cleverly, beating Leviathan by half a neck."

May 11th.—Sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each, 2 miles, 4 subscribers.

Mr. Giffard's Leviathan, by Muley, 4 years old, 8st., 112lb, 1

Mr. Mytton's br. h. Flexible, by Whalebone, 5 years old 8st. 10lbs. 2

Ludlow, July 18th.—Sweepstakes 50 sovereigns each, half ft. 4 year old colts, 8st. 7lbs. Fillies 8st. 4lbs, about a mile and a half, 16 subscribers.

Mr. Yates's b. c. Paul Pry 1

Mr. Giffard's ch. c. Leviathan 2
 6 to 4 on Leviathan.

July 19th.—A gold cup, value 100 sovereigns by subscription of 10 sovereigns each, with 20 added, for all ages; 3 miles, 14 subscribers.

Mr. Giffard's Leviathan by Muley, 4 years, 8st. 1
 Mr. Yates's b. h. Cean, 5 years old, 8st. 10lbs 2
 Mr. Yates's b. c. Paul Pry, 4 years old, 8st. 3
 Mr. Griffith's b. m. Palestine aged, 8st. 12lbs, 4

Derby, July 31st.—The gold cup value 100 guineas, the rest in specie, a subscription of 10 guineas each, for all ages, 3 miles, 11 subscribers.

Mr. Giffard's ch. c. Leviathan, by Muley, 4 years 1

Mr. Boardsworth's b. c. Chesterfield, 4 years old, 8st. 2lbs, 2

High odds on Leviathan.

Worcester, August 14th.—The Darlington cup, value 100 sovereigns, added to a sweepstake of 10 sovereigns each; 3 miles, 11 subscribers.

Mr. White's br. c. Euxton, 4 years old, 8st. 2lbs, 1

Mr. Giffard's ch. c. Leviathan, 4 years old, 8st. 5lbs, 2

Mr. Mytton's ch. g. Euphrates, aged, 8-1 11lbs, 3

Barton upon Trent, August 22nd.—The Bradly stakes of 30 sovereigns each, 20 ft. with 100 added by the Earl of Chesterfield, for 3 years old, 7st. 7lbs. 4 years, 8st. 10lbs, twice round, and a distance; 8 subscribers.

Mr. Yates's Paul Pry, 4 years old, 1

Mr. Giffard's ch. c. Leviathan, 4 years old, belted.

Warrick, Sept. 5th.—The gold cup, value 100 sovereigns each, for 3 years old, 6st. 5lbs, 4-1 3lbs, 115lbs, 5 8st. 13lbs, 6 and aged, 8st. 5lbs, m. and g. allowed 2lbs, 4 miles; 29 subscribers.

Mr. Giffard's ch. c. Leviathan, by Muley, 4 years old, 1

Mr. White's br. c. Euxton, 4 years old, 2

Mr. Delme Radcliff's b. c. Derriso, 4 years old, 3

Mr. White's b. c. Granby, 4 years old, 4

Litchfield, September 11.—The Gold Cup, value 100 sovereigns, the surplus in specie, by subscriptions of 10 sovereigns each, three miles, 11 subscribers.

Mr. Giffard's ch. c. Leviathan, by Muley, four years old, 7st 12lbs, walked over.

After which race he was sold by Mr. Giffard, to his majesty, the King of England, for two thousand guineas. Owing to an injury, he did not start in the year 1825. He was trained in the years 1820, and run in the following short race, which proved his injury to be permanent, and closed his brilliant career on the turf. He was then sold to Lord Chesterfield, who stood him the season of 1830.

Performance of 1829: Ascot Heath, June 12th.—The Workingham stakes, 5 sovereigns each, last 3 of the new mile, 17 subs.

Mr. Young's Lazarus, three years old, 6st 11lbs 1

Mr. Rush's b. h. Carthage, six years old, 8st 2lbs

Duke of Rutland's Opidan, four years old, 7st 8lbs

Mr. D. Russell's (or his majesty's) Leviathan, six years old, 9st 3lbs, equal to 1220 lbs. The Duke of Richmond's, the Alderman, aged, 8st 0lbs, or 1211bs.

Mr. Wooding's b. g. Chrysalis, five years old, 8st 7lbs

Mr. Churchill's Breeze, six years old, 8st 11bs

Mr. Payne's b. c. by Orville, three years old, 6st 7lbs, and Col. Russell's colt by Orville, three years old, 5st 13lbs, also started, but were not placed.

The estimation in which Leviathan was held, appears sufficiently from the extra weight he had to carry in the above race; but it will more fully and more satisfactorily appear from the following *handicap stakes*.

Sportsmen understand the meaning of a *handicap*, but for the benefit of breeders not sportsmen, we explain, that a *handicap* race is one where the general rules of racing with regard to weights do not prevail, such a weight for such an age, but the stewards or other competent persons impose weights on the several horses named, according to their supposed ability, in order to give each horse an equal chance to win the prize.

If weight, therefore, retard speed, or be injurious to continuance, it follows indubitably that the horse on which is imposed the highest weight, is conceded to be the best horse.

PERFORMANCES IN 1827.

Handicap Stakes, 20 rats, each for three and four years old, two miles.

| | st lbs. | st lbs. |
|-------------------------|---------|--------------------------|
| Leviathan | 8 12 | Vesta 8 1 |
| Fanny Davis | 8 7 | Claudia 8 1 |
| Rahway | 8 7 | Mr. Cotton 8 1 |
| Nourreddin | 8 5 | B. C. by Bustard, out |
| Paul Pry | 8 5 | of Malvinia 8 1 |
| Euxton | 8 5 | Spectre 8 1 |
| Granby | 8 5 | Cestus 8 1 |
| Little-ho-peep | 8 4 | Chesterfield 8 |
| St. David | 8 4 | Oberon 8 |
| Heroine | 8 3 | Pollie 8 |
| Sanredo | 8 3 | His Worship 7 12 |
| Harry, by Sir Harry | 8 3 | Gift, by Magistrate 7 11 |
| May Fly | 8 3 | Tintoretto 7 11 |
| B. C. by Amadis, out | | Ellen, by Orville 7 11 |
| of Miss Craig | 8 2 | Zaniel 7 10 |
| Prussian | 8 2 | Elephanta 7 9 |
| Ch. G. by Teresias | 8 1 | Bowsprit 7 7 |
| Maid of Lorn | 8 1 | Victory 7 7 |
| Latitot | 8 1 | Cymon 7 7 |
| Harriet, sister to Miss | | B. F. by Filho, |
| Mahby | 8 1 | dam, Orville, 7 7 |

| | st lbs. | | st lbs. |
|-----------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
| Raimondo, | 7 7 | dam Madam | |
| Louisa, | 7 7 | Presle, | 7 2 |
| Harriet, by Ad. | | B. F., by Sovereign, | |
| drutun, | 7 7 | reiga, out of | |
| Lady Elm Tree, | 7 7 | Tempe, | 7 2 |
| Jehana, | 7 7 | B. c. by Young | |
| Spectulum by | | Comus | 7 2 |
| Spectre, | 7 6 | B. L. by C. Spectre, | 7 2 |
| B. F. by Cannon- | | C. f. by Phantom, | |
| Ball, out of Mis- | | dam Breeze, | 7 2 |
| hap, | 7 6 | THREE YEAR OLDS. | |
| Emerald, | 7 6 | Gras de Naples, | 7 2 |
| Balloon, | 7 6 | Sharp Shooter, | 7 0 |
| Fair Star, | 7 6 | Boisdeland, | 6 12 |
| Wenlock, | 7 6 | Syph, | 6 12 |
| Robinson's b. f. by | | Heracles, | 6 12 |
| Cotton, | 7 6 | Lorraine, | 6 11 |
| B. C. brother to | | B. f. by Bustard, | |
| Don Antonio, | 7 6 | dam Spectre, | 6 10 |
| B. C. by Rinaldo, | 7 4 | Lark, | 6 8 |
| Sandown, | 7 4 | Harriet Wilson, | 6 7 |
| Careless, | 7 4 | Gift, by Filho, | 6 6 |
| Gr. f. by Spectre, | 7 4 | Talma, by Filho, | |
| B. f. by Filho, out | | dam, Torrelli, | 6 6 |
| of Britainia, | 7 4 | Bradford, | 6 4 |
| Sprite, by Spectre, | 7 4 | Brenda, | 6 3 |
| Cynthia, | 7 4 | Fairlawn, | 6 3 |
| Northwood, | 7 4 | Rastler, by Spec- | |
| C. by Abizer or | | tre, | 6 3 |
| Woful, sister to | | B. f. by Sir Oliver, | |
| Rossanna, | 7 4 | out of Mispah, | 6 3 |
| Tommy Long | | Markham, | 6 2 |
| Legs, | 7 4 | Croterian, | 6 2 |
| C. f. sister to Coun- | | B. C. by Megis- | |
| ess, | 7 3 | trate, sister to | |
| Tom, | 7 2 | Spartan, | 6 2 |
| Ch. c. by Sam, | | Janus, | 6 0 |
| dam, Castrell, | 7 2 | Roseleaf, | 6 0 |
| Grizzel, | 7 2 | Cogalac, | 6 0 |
| Fritz, | 7 2 | Tantot, | 6 0 |
| Ch. c. by Piscator, | | Chester, | 6 0 |
| dam, Hipped- | | Gr. c. by Paul Pot- | |
| mare, | 7 2 | ter, | 6 0 |
| Tin, by Onican, | 7 2 | Rr. c. by Piscator, | |
| Ch. f. by Piscator, | | Beningbro Mare, | 6 0 |

Leviathan it will be seen, was deemed 5 pound better than the best of his age, and nearly a stone better than most of them.

This comprises all his performances on the turf, It appears that he has beaten every horse that beat him, and never ran worse than second, except in his last race, and then injured; frequently taking up weight beyond his competitors. But in order to place the

standing of Leviathan, as a race horse, in England, beyond dispute, we give statements derived from the Racing Calendar, of the performance of the most noted of the horses with which he ran; which, as many of the fields were large, brings Leviathan in some measure in comparison with every distinguished horse of his day; as any horse that started for the cups and King's plates, must have contended with his antagonists or those who had tried their speed.

Little-b-b-peep was a winner four times in 1825, twice in 1826, five times in 1827, twice in 1828, twice in 1829.

Fanny Davis was a winner six times in 1826, twice in 1827.

Sancrado won five times in 1826, twice in 1827.

Granby won twice in 1826, once in 1827, six times in 1828, and three times in 1829, beating Dr. Faustus twice.

Dr. Faustus was a winner five times in 1825, three times in 1826, beating Longwaist and Lottery, four times in 1827, twice in 1828, three times in 1829, beating Laurel, Halston, Independence, Signorina and Chester Billy.

Signorina was a winner once in 1824, six times in 1825, nine times in 1826, beating Memnon and Flexible, three times in 1827, beating Brownlock, Canteen and Mr. Munn.

Arachne was a winner ten times in 1825 six times in 1826, beating Bazarre and Longwaist, twice in 1827, and four times in 1829.

Exton was a winner twice in 1826, 8 times in 1827, beating Cain and Signorina, six times in 1828, beating Sampson and Euphrates, twice in 1829, beating Grenadier, and ran a dead heat with Fyde for second at Manchester, twice in 1830.

Brutandorf was a winner once in 1824, was first favorite for the great St. Leger (77 subs.) and ran well up in the race, being fifth, twice in 1826, beating Paul Pry and Longwaist, and once in 1827.

Flexible was a winner nine times in 1825, beating great fields, twice in 1826, beating Arachne, and Longwaist.

Paul Pry was a winner 4 times in 1826, beating Autocrat, Whittingdon, Longwaist and Arachne, six times in 1827, beating Signorina and Dr. Faustus.

Dervise (His Majesty's) won three times in 1826, beating Lap-Dog, Hobgoblin and Black Swann, and ran third for the Oaks (57 subs.) twice in 1827, beating Panic, Problem, Royal Oak, Monarch, Comedian, Alderman and brother to Barefoot.

Shakespear was a winner five times in 1826, ran second to Lap Dog for the Derby (57 subs.) at Ep-

som, afterwards beat the winner, and Logic, Hobgoblin, and Lionel Lincoln, once in 1827 beating Heloise.

Cain was a winner twice in 1825, beating Miss Maltby and Hesperus, four times in 1826, including the Gloucester Stakes, (68 subs.) beating Luxborough, Burgundy, Double Extender and Flexible, and the Champaign Stakes beating Brutandorf, Longwaist and Dr. Faustus, six times in 1827, beating Leowny, Adeliza, Miller of Mansfield, Lechmere and Alecco.

Palantine won four times in 1823—four times in 1824—six times in 1825—five times in 1826—three times in 1827.

Alderman, whom Leviathan beat in his last race giving him 8lbs. though aged, ran second to Memnon for the Gr. St. Leger, (88 subs.) and in his various races had beat Fleur de lis, Chateau Margaux, Barefoot, Actron, Pastime, Red Gaudet, and many of the best horses of his time.

The races alluded to will be found to comprise every important stake, all the cups and king's plates, and every considerable race course in England. Of 61 gold cups which were run for in 1827, in Great Britain, Leviathan won 4, Euxton 4, Signorina 3, El Dorado 2, Harlepool 2, Sprinkle 2, Longwaist 2, Luxborough 2, Brownlock 2 Linkboy 2, Fleur de lis 2, Dr. Faustus 2, May Fly 2; no other horse won more than one.

Leviathan's dam produced other runners:—Dandy, by Fitz James, was distinguished on the turf; but not having the calendar's further back than 1821, we can give no detail of his performance; he was sent abroad as a stallion. Coxcomb, also, by Fitz James—he won 4 times out of 5 that he started in 1821, including one gold cup; he won once in 1822, and twice in '23. Sarsaparilla, by Milo, won once in 1824, once in '25, and twice in '26. Alcxaton, by Filho-da-puta, won once in 1828, started but three times. He ran in the Derby; (50 subs.) and was next after Cadland, the Colonel and Zingonee. In his other race for the Gloucester Stakes, (56 subs.) he ran second to Trunquator, beating Jacko, Luxborough, Liston, and many others. He won three times in 1829, including the Bath Turf, three miles; beating Little Boy Blue, and Dandelion. He was then sold to Mr. West of Dublin.

Lacy, full sister to Leviathan, won twice in 1828, then two years old, and four times in 1829. We have not ascertained that she won more than one race in 1830, which we extract from Bell's Life in London.

Stourbridge, August 30.—Ladies purse of 30 sovs., added to a sweepstake of 5 sovs. each, for all ages, two mile heats. (8 subs.)

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Giffard's br. f. Lucy..... | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Sir W. Wynn's ch. h. Sir Walker.. | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Mr. H. Bradley's ch. g. Ulimatum | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3 |

Mr. Thompson's br. g. Orthodox... 0 3 3
 Col. Lygen's b. c. Hazard..... 3 2 dr.

"The first heat was a dead heat between Lucy and Orthodox, a most beautiful race, every heat afterwards was severely contested; the last heat Lucy won by half a neck only."

CONDITION OF HUNTERS.

[Continued from page 312.]

To the Editor of the Sporting Magazine.

Sir,

As to hot stables, provided they be kept free from the accumulation of foul litter, and have a vent for the foul air to escape, being injurious to horses' eyes, my experience has led me to say, it is not the case. I never had a hunter go blind in my possession, although I have always used very warm stables, not lower than 53° of the thermometer, in the winter time. As to coughs being produced by hot stables, I should much sooner suspect them to be the produce of cold or damp ones. Blindness, we know, is frequently an hereditary complaint; but coughs and broken wind, and blindness, generally arise from plethors, the consequence of bad grooming, in not having recourse to preventive measures in the stable, and suffering horses to accumulate a great quantity of bad flesh in the summer. In a large mass of blood, as in the horse, humours will circulate, and there is in some horses a strong disposition to get flesh and become plethoric, which accounts for their becoming foul in their work so much sooner than others, and requiring so much more work to prepare them for the field or the starting post. When Goosewinder, the dam of Sailor, was in training, they were obliged to stop and sweat her the fourth day, on a journey—such was her aptitude to get flesh.

Although, with all descriptions of horses, this is the best extreme of the two, it is very injurious to legs. I once had a horse of this description, which it was with difficulty I could keep in any place without knocking his legs to pieces, with work. I sold him to a friend for a large sum, and entreated him not to turn him out with his other horses in the summer, as knowing his constitution, I feared the consequence—exclusive of the loss of two years' condition which he then had in him. He, however, was turned out and came up extremely fat, with what is called a grass cough upon him. In a fortnight after he had been in the stable he was attacked with inflamed lungs, and in a month he was brokenwinded.

Setting aside natural defects, and pulmonary disease, which we call 'disemper,' arising generally from atmospheric causes, I should as soon look for the gland.

derm in my stable, as a blind or broken-winded horse, if managed in the way I have described in my former letters on this subject—the chief advantage of which consists in not subjecting nature to violent and sudden changes, and to prevent horses from helping themselves to food, *ad libitum*, in the summer.

It is quite a mistaken notion that a horse with a long coat on his back, is less liable to catch cold than one that has a short one. Were I in a situation in life that required my riding about the country, putting my horse to all sorts of stables, and trusting him to all sorts of frosts, I would use every means to put a good coat on him; and for the following reasons:—In the first place it lies closer to him, and is warmer; and in the next, it is much sooner dry. When a horse has a long hollow coat upon him, the wind blows it up and exposes his skin; but what is worse than all, it is many hours before it is dry after a sweat, or rain; during which time it must contain all the chilling properties of wet clothes. A horse with a short fine coat upon him is not subject to that sudden and premature shedding of it, which Mr. Richard Lawrence, in his excellent paper on diseases of the lungs, mentions as one of the causes of inflammatory attacks. Although the skin may be said to be, generally, the complexion of a horse, there are some horses which on exertions of their groom can get to wear a good coat, and are exceptions to the rule of looking well and being well, of which the famous Parasel was one, even when quite fit to run.

Another argument against hot stables is, that horses kept in them are liable to catch cold in bad weather, by a covert's side. My answer to this is—that if his rider will not let his horse stand still too long, and will keep on his back, there is no danger of his catching cold. There is considerable warmth in the pressure of a saddle to a horse's back, with weight upon it; and there is that kind of animation in horses with hounds, which keeps their blood in circulation.

Now I think I have said enough on the subject of getting hunters into condition, and the next thing is to keep them in it; to make them perform their work to our satisfaction, and to get as much out of them as we can for our money without injuring them; for, in "bringing a hunter around again," as we say, after a severe run, good stable management is put to the test; and in which some grooms will much excel others, as all gentlemen who have known the pleasure of having a good one, and the misery of a bad one, can testify. I have no hesitation in saying that one man shall bring a horse out again in four clear days, in better form than another shall in six.

Although it is impossible that an uneducated man, ignorant of the relative powers of medicines, can be a good farrier; yet as a man may be a good farmer or a

good gardener without having read Cato de re Rustica, or Mago the Carthaginian; so it is possible that a man who cannot write his name may be a good groom, provided he have been brought up under a good one, and only acts upon what he has seen to be experimentally efficacious, and does not venture out of the beaten track. As, however, I before observed, no man can make good work without good tools, so no servant can do his duty by a stud of hunters, without proper materials to go to work with. He must have a good stable, some loose boxes, and a good saddle room, with fire-place. He must have lots of horse cloths of all descriptions, bandages, hot water, gruel, lancets, tweezers, and a few drugs—the very best old hay and corn, good exercising ground, and, above all, plenty of strength in his stable; for there are two ways of dressing a horse—one to warm him, and the other to starve him. Dressing a horse vigorously, removes obstructions in the smaller vessels, promotes the circulation of the blood, and in bad weather, is a substitute for exercise.

As skill and judgment are necessary in recovering a hunter after a severe day, which I shall treat of presently, so are they wanting to prepare him for it; and if not prepared, he cannot go; for, as old Frampton, master of the horse to William the Third, observes, "the best undried cork is unable to encounter the worst that has been carefully dried;" and so it is with a hunter; for a middling horse fit to go, will beat a very good one that is not so.

With regard to a horse coming round after a hard day, even supposing him to be in the hands of the best of grooms, that must, in some measure, depend on the stuff he is made of; but, generally speaking, he should come out about the sixth day, after the severest run. If his legs have received no injury, he should come out three times in a fortnight, at least, during the open weather, and he will be the better for being out twice a week, if there have been no tiring days. Some horses require much more work than others; but none of them can go the pace, and continue it over a country, unless they are in strong work. Were I asked when I was best carried for an hour, without a check, I should say it was by a horse on whose back I had been nine hours, with hounds, on the preceding day. This, of course, was the effect of accident. A boy mistook a pot of blistering ointment for one of liniment for the heels, and rubbed it well into all my horses. The horse I allude to having been the property of an old lady, and looked after by her coachman, had had his legs trimmed, which made the hair strong and bristly, so that he suffered less than the rest; and, by the help of a couple of urine balls, and fomentation, he soon recovered. The consequence was, I rode him these two days in succession, and I shall never forget the

way in which he carried me on the second. Milton, the dealer, gave 250 guineas to a master of fox-hounds, for this horse, when fourteen years old, and sold him to a metropolitan sportsman, who broke his leg the first day he rode him.

I never had the curiosity to ascertain the number of days' hunting I have had in any one season—much less the number of times any one particular horse had carried me; but I recollect the celebrated Captain Barclay telling me, on the last day of Sir Thomas Mostyn's hunting for that season, that he had been carried eighty-two times, that winter, by four horses—being twenty times and a half to each horse—which struck me as being a great performance, considering the Captain's weight, and the strength of the country (the Bicester) in which he hunted.

General rules cannot be individually applied; but there is one thing respecting a hunter, which I have held inviolable, which is, that under all circumstances, whether the interval between his hunting have been long or short, he should have a sweat, and go for a mile, nearly at the top of his speed, on the day before hunting. I have generally adopted the following plan:—

Let some heavy clothes be put on him, and, with a light weight on his back, let him go at a gentle rate, six or eight times around a large field that rides a little deep, till he sweats kindly. Let him be followed to the place by a man with some dry clothes, and a scraper, and, taking him into some building, or under a warm hedge, let him be well scraped, and have on his dry clothes. Then, if short of work, let him have a good gallop for a mile, and walk home. This treatment, with proper care, is unattended with any danger of catching cold, and, if followed by a proper allowance of hay and water, will give him a wonderful advantage over those horses which have not been doing what he has done, provided he drop into a quick thing with hounds the next day. I have seen hunters led to be sweated, by a boy riding a hack; but however great an advocate I may be for preserving horse's legs by keeping weight off them as much as possible, yet a horse cannot, in my opinion, be worthy the name of a hunter, if he cannot carry a boy in his exercise.

Having laid some stress upon the words, proper allowance of hay and water on the day before hunting, I will proceed to state what I consider that allowance to be. In the first place, if a horse will eat his corn in the morning without water, he should have none till he comes in from exercise, and is done up, which should be by ten o'clock at farthest. He should then have half a pail* of water, and a proportion of his hay,

* On days not preceding hunting, this quantity of water is not sufficient. He may have three-parts of a pail in the morning, or a few swallows at night.

which should not exceed, for a moderately-sized horse, ten pounds a day. He should then be shut up till four when, before he is dressed over, he should have another half-pail of water, and no more until he returns from hunting the next day, unless it be a few swallows on the morning he hunts, when his groom first comes to him. If this quantity of hay is not sufficient to satisfy his appetite, and there is an appearance in the morning of straw in his manger, as if he had been eating it, the setting muzzle should be put on him at ten o'clock, and he should remain on it for the night, but his groom should be with him by five in the morning, to relieve him. He should then have his two feeds, at an interval of an hour, and proceed to the covert at a gentle pace. If, when there, provided he had been treated in the way I have prescribed, he cannot carry his rider as he ought to do, we must conclude nature forbids it, as he will have had every assistance from art.

Long days with hounds—by which I mean severe running, with perhaps a brace of foxes, and upwards of twenty miles home afterwards—are most injurious to hunters, and call forth all the skill and judgment of their grooms to recover them from their effects. If mere fatigue be the consequence, rest, that "*vis medicatrix nature*" will do all that is necessary; but if a horse is what is called "*ever-marked*," his groom must be on the alert. There are two or three directing symptoms which cannot easily be mistaken. In the first place, his appetite fails him, and he is very greedy for his water. His respiration is not so smooth as it should be, and there is a considerable relaxation in the muscles in the interstices of the hips. Notice should always be taken of his pulse; but if that is not understood by his groom, the inside of his eyelids should be examined, and if fever is denoted by them, he should lose a gallon of blood, but not otherwise. A pectoral bell, and two ounces of nitre in his water, should be given him, and instead of his corn, he should have what gruel he will drink, and a large bran mash, made rather thin, and nearly cold, which will be not only most grateful to him, but, by relaxing his bowels, will prevent fever, which is certain, more or less, to accompany him. Sometimes inflammation comes on very rapidly after a hard day, bidding defiance to all precautions, and too often, if it does not destroy him, renders the horse unfit for a hunter, as it generally terminates in his feet. If he does not cast his hoofs entirely, they become what is termed "*gunice*," and take a long time to recover. Horses that have had fever in their feet, generally go on their heels afterwards, and the inside of their feet becomes convex, instead of being concave.

I had a remarkable instance, in my own stable, of

the rapidity with which inflammation of this sort attacks horses that have been ever-marked. I had seen one very quick thing of fifteen minutes, and another of an hour, over the finest part of Leicestershire; and although my horse was at one time a good deal bent, he came home very cheerfully, and I had no reason to expect mischief. Before nine o'clock that night, however, he was quite blind, and nothing but the assistance of a veterinary surgeon, who was at hand, and who took nine quarts of blood from him that night, and three more the next morning, besides physic, clysters, &c. saved his life. On the third day his eyesight returned, but the fever settled in his feet, and he was only fit for harness at the expiration of twelve months. This happened in the month of November; and previous to my purchasing him, he had been turned out on very good land for the summer months, to which I attributed the loss I sustained by him: for had he been in my possession six months sooner, I feel confident it would not have happened, as there was nothing in that day's sport to have injured a horse whose condition had been the work of time.

When I first began to keep hunters, we knew nothing of those great restoratives in the stable—*lannel bandages, hot water for legs, and gruel*. Except in case of illness, they were never thought of. An old writer on horsemanship, the *Sieur la Fosse*, speaks of "the great advantage of keeping horses' legs warm, as preventing glanders and other accidents;" but it is only within these few years that bandages have been applied as part of the clothing of a hunter, the benefit of which is, in my opinion, incalculable. By their use, circulation is kept up in those parts where it is apt to be most languid, and the practice of washing legs in very warm water, and swathing them in large folds of flannel, takes off soreness and inflammation from blows and other injuries, which all hunters are liable to, in a run over a strong country. Another advantage attending them is, that they admit of a horse being shut up in half the time it formerly required to clean him, which enables him to lie down, or roll, which he will always do if in a loose house, before he gets stiff from his work.

When a horse has had a very hard day, I have found the following treatment safe and effectual in bringing him round again quickly. Your sporting readers will excuse the minuteness of the detail. To most of them it may be already known; to others it may not. To all it may be useful.

There is a cleanliness in not letting a hunter be taken into his stable until the rough dirt which hangs about him is removed; for which purpose, he should be taken under a shed or into another stable; and the quickest method of removing it is by the means of a

birch broom. Three minutes will accomplish this. He should then be taken into his own stable—have two or three quarts of tepid gruel, and his feet and legs above his knees and hocks, should be well washed in water nearly hot. When sponged well with strained sponges, one set of bandages should be swathed around him. His head and body should be well dried, which, if he is full of hard meat, will not occupy more than an hour, when he should be shut up in a loose house, well littered down, and a small feed of corn allowed him. In about two hours his groom should come to him again; his bandages should be taken off, his legs well wiped and hand-rubbed, his head and body lightly brushed over, and a dry set of bandages put on. A luke-warm mash, with a feed of oats in it, and three parts of a pail of tepid water, with a very small quantity of hay, will make him comfortable for the night; and on the following morning, he should go to exercise as soon as it is light, and be walked for an hour with an extra cloth, and a hood. He should have tepid water all that day, and a liberal allowance of it, with his usual oats if he will eat them, but no beans. If his appetite fails him, and does not return before shutting-up time that evening, he should have half a cordial, and half a diuretic ball, mixed together; which, with a liberal allowance of tepid water, and an hour and a half walking exercise on the third day, will so far recover him, as to enable him to return to his former high feed on the fourth; on the fifth or sixth, have a sweat; and on the seventh, be fit for business again (as far, at least, as his constitution is concerned) after the hardest day, and will carry his rider with more ease to himself than if he had not gone through it.

I find it is time to conclude this detail for the present, but will continue it in my next. I shall have something also to say about shoeing, when I come to that part of my subject; but as the present is the time that particularly applies to the following remark, I shall introduce it here.

When a horse is in all other respects right, and in prime condition, it is one of the most provoking circumstances attending a stable of hunters, to find him with a bad over-reach, which will prevent his hunting for a fortnight, or perhaps more. This injury has been generally supposed to have been inflicted by the toe of the shoe, to obviate which, blacksmiths most commonly square it, when they shoe a hunter—leaving a small portion of the hoof projecting over it. Ten years ago, a good judge of these matters informed me that over-reaching was not done by the toe, but by the inner edge of the inside of the shoe;—and taking me into a blacksmith's shop, he convinced me of it, by passing my finger along this edge of a new shoe,

which I found was almost as sharp as a knife. It is in the act, it appears, of drawing back the hind leg, after having, by an over exertion of the hind quarters, over-stepped the fore-leg, that this incision is made (often half way up the sinews,) which I always considered was done by the toe. When made acquainted with this, my surprise ceased at seeing horses' heels and sinews nearly cut off by what I supposed to be the blunt, or almost round edge of outside of the shoe. I have, ever since, had the inside edge of the hind shoes what the blacksmiths call "bevelled," or rounded off, and have never had an over-reach. All horses are more or less subject to over-reach, particularly in countries where there is much brook-jumping.

NIMROD.

GENERAL SPORTING MISCELLANY.

MAN AGAINST HORSE.—An offer of a considerable bet, on the part of the Earl of Eglintoun, to run on foot a distance of fifty yards, turning round a flag-staff, and returning the same distance, against a gentleman on horseback, was accepted the other week, and one of the Officers of the Yeomanry agreed to ride the match against his Lordship. The race came off on Tuesday week, and was witnessed by a considerable number of spectators. On starting, his Lordship ran very swiftly, and reached the flag-staff about the same time as the horse, which turned cleverly, but shied immediately after. This advantage was seized by his Lordship, who, turning quickly, made all speed home, and won the match.

Mr. Scott, of Cleveland House, near Tuxford, hopped 63 yards to 20 hops last week, for a dinner and wine for a dozen, which was cheerfully enjoyed at Mr. Cocking's Sporting Crib.—*Bell's Life in London.*

The following opinion given by Lord Seagrave, formerly Col. Berkeley, as to the utility of Course Racing, in a national point of view, accords so much with our own, and that expressed in a petition about to be presented to the Legislature of New-York, for permission to establish a Race Course in West Chester County, N. Y., that we have made this extract from *Bell's Life in London*, Sept. 8.

CHELTENHAM RACES.

The Sir Andrew Agnew and Saints of Cheltenham have been again doing all in their power to "knock up" the races in the neighbourhood of that town, but fortunately without effect; although they published a "hole and corner" manifesto, which was signed by about two hundred panfliers, declaring that the Races "are become an intolerable nuisance—drive away their visitors—injure the town—and bring together hordes

of gamblers, swindlers, blacklegs, jackpots, and vagabonds, *was seem to lord it over the turf.*" The delicate compliment here conveyed towards Noblemen and Gentlemen by whom the turf is patronized could not be misunderstood, and on Saturday week a public Meeting was held on the subject, at which Lord Seagrave took the Chair.—His Lordship referred to the origin of the Cheltenham Races, which, he said, were established at the wish of the inhabitants, expressed very generally at that time, and in compliance with that wish his Lordship and Lord Rossmore became stewards for the first year. His Lordship then observed that he did so from no interested motive, as it was well known that Races were not a favorite amusement of his; he took little if any personal interest in them; but he had ever supported them as being calculated, in his opinion, to be of advantage to Cheltenham, and otherwise on the ground that they were the popular national games of England, and of public utility. Indeed, he was convinced our cavalry force would never have maintained that superiority for which it was conspicuous during the last war, had it not been for the national breed of horses having been kept up, principally from the encouragement and stimulus afforded to the Noblemen, Gentlemen, and breeders of England, through the means of Races.

The celebrated race-horse, Birmingham, formerly the property of Mr. Beardsworth, and afterwards of the late Thomas Scarisbrick, Esq., of Scarisbrick Hall, her been purchased, by private contract, by General Lousia, for the purpose of being sent to Russia. The price was £1000.

We see by Bell's Life in London, of September 1st, that the celebrated little horse *Driver* trotted 17 miles within the hour, and was offered to be backed to trot 18 miles in the same time, is for sale. Thus the English Trouting horses are approaching, if not equalling ours in speed. Our sporting trotting friends must be careful, should they take a trip across the Atlantic.

THE MATCH AMONG WOMEN.—This meretricious affair, which some of the daily papers have denominated a "grand rowing match by females for a purse of sovereigns and other prizes, given by the ladies and gentlemen of Lambeth as an encouragement to Aquatic Amusements," took place on Monday. At an early hour in the afternoon St. George's-fields, Duck-lane, the Almonry, Westminster, and similar places for miles round, had sent forth their population, and Billingsgate its oratory. On no previous occasion do we recollect to have seen so vast an assemblage. For several hours Bishop's Walk, and the other approaches

to Lambeth, were continued scenes of bustle and animation, from the dense crowds which were hurrying to witness the match. Many thousands occupied the craft along shore, and the river was threatened to excess. About ten pounds were raised among the publicans in the vicinity, and an understanding existed that the four competitors in the last heat should receive one pound each for their exertions; so that, in the third, or "grand" heat, it may be said there was no competition, the women merely rowing for the gratification of the spectators. Eight females had entered their names to row, but only six appeared at the scratch, Mrs. Mary Whinnett, and Miss Jane Wright being non est. The former, we understand, was considered to be in that state in which "ladies wish to be who love their lords," and under the circumstances her husband, Mr. James Whinnett, coal-heaver and occasional "Jack-o'-the-water," put in his protest to his better-half making such extraordinary exertions as would be found necessary during the competition. Mrs. Mary acquiesced in the justice of the observations of her husband, and immediately tendered her resignation; but could not help remarking, while ordering her name to be scratched out of the list, "that had she been in proper trim, she could have beaten either of the other competitors into fits." This classical remark, made in the presence of several of the contending party, caused a row, and before Mary could be got away, her dexter eye presented a variegated appearance. Miss Wright was absent under rather different circumstances. She had long been wooed by a "good man and true," at least in Miss Jane's estimation, although unfortunate. He had long been a fisherman and dredger, and although he could not sport a pair of plush velvet inexpressibles similar to those worn by Mr. Coalheaver Whinnett, yet he maintained a very decent appearance on Sundays until the introduction of gas-works, which destroyed all his future prospects, by poisoning the fish in the river, when he was obliged to turn his hand to some other employment. We shall not attempt to follow him through his various vicissitudes—suffice it to say, that lately he has picked up a comfortable living, and is known only as "Jack the Cadger." Well, this said Jack was not considered a proper man for Miss Jane by her friends, and they frequently told him she had better look higher up in the world. This had been mentioned to Jack, and he, having importuned Miss Wright to waive all ceremony, bolted with her in a friend's donkey drag the night previous to the match—but only a select few know whither. The remaining six had long been in active training under an expert waterman named Byford, who procured for them four of Chandler's funnies to row in. About 3 o'clock on Monday, Mary Dunkley (light blue,) Sarah

Collins (yellow,) and Eliza Hodgson (pink,) took their stations to row the first heat from buoys moored off White Hart Dock, thence round a boat stationed off Gunner's-stairs, down the Surrey shore, to a boat off Honey and Archer's, and back to the place of starting. The competitors had bows of ribbon in their caps of their respective colors as large as sun-flowers, and as the wind was high several had their clothes secured round their legs by a piece of rope, but the others did not consider such precaution necessary. It would be impossible to describe the scene which ensued on the women starting, and equally so the classical lore which proceeded from the shore in a tone of encouragement to the four rowers. There was no awkwardness apparent in the rowing of either, but Poll Dunkley—we beg pardon, Miss Mary Dunkley—evidently displayed greater science in handling the sculls than her opponent. This lady took the lead, followed by Miss Hodgson, and they ultimately arrived at the White Hart Dock first and second, yellow being third, some distance in the rear. The second heat was rowed by Ann Wood (light green,) Eliza Robinson (purple,) and Charlotte Day (red.) It was a better heat than the first, and was won by red, and light green, who, with light blue and pink, became entitled to row the last heat, which afforded a fund of amusement to the spectators. Miss Dunkley was hailed as the victor of the day, and so elated was she that she forgot the rope round the bottom part of her dress, and in attempting to throw herself into the arms of her "flash man" on shore, she went head first into the mud, amid bursts of laughter. It damaged her head-dress materially, and soiled her "toggery;" but, notwithstanding, she was hoisted in a bucket, used by a certain class of men, and conveyed to the parlour of a public house in the vicinity, where many anxious friends greeted her on the glorious result of the day's proceedings. Miss Day came in second, Miss Hodgson third, and though last, not least, Miss Ann Wood. On the following day the whole of the competitors, accompanied by an equal number of men, proceeded down the river in one of Chandler's shallops. They first visited Hungerford, and were there well supplied with Hodges's best. Several other places were also visited, and we are informed that on their return in the evening, the majority were comfortably lying at the bottom of the boat. On arriving at Lambeth it was ascertained that those at the bottom of the boat had mistaken each other. Mrs. Collins was found alongside Miss Dunkley's intended, and Mr. Collins had his arm round the fairneck of Miss Eliza Robinson. These "unwieldy circumstances caused a "turn-up," but after a round or two the belligerents were paraded by their being made to understand that "it

was all a mistake," and the whole returned to their respective habitations.—*Bell's Life in London*, Sept. 8.

PARTRIDGE SHOOTING.—The field-sports for the season commenced on Monday, and the reports are generally favorable; but we hear that birds were more scarce than had been anticipated, owing to the operations of the poachers, who had been netting in all directions for the London market, and for the cockney gunners, who wished to be accommodated with living birds, to be shot at their convenience, and without the chance of escape. One fellow on the Stock Exchange, we hear, actually bagged ten brace which had been previously tied by the legs, and killed in cold blood!

RASHER GRAY.—"To be sold, two commodious family sepulchral vaults under the metropolitan Church in Marlborough-street." A desirable investment!—*Dublin Paper*.

LUZBOROUGH AND LEVIATHAN.

Getters and Winners in England.

It gives us great pleasure to make known, that these two imported stallions, during the short period they stood for mares, previous to their importation, have both produced winners. Their spirited owners will now be insured a recompense equal to their enterprise, and their patrons will not be disappointed. In the Alphabetical List of winning horses, for the last season, 1833, we find under the head of Luzborough, five three year olds, each a winner once; and under that of Leviathan, one, twice a winner at Newmarket. Whether Luzborough covered more than one year, we are not quite certain, but are inclined to think that he did not. Leviathan stood only one season, and had only a few mares, principally of his owner: under these circumstances, winners coming forward is highly creditable. These horses cost their respective owners more money than any of the late importations; nevertheless, they will prove the cheapest. We copy the following from the list of English winning horses, for 1833.

| Age. | LEVIATHAN. | No. of Wins |
|-------------|--|-------------|
| 3— | La Bayadere, Lord Chesterfield's 50f. at the New-Market 1st October Meeting, and 50f. at the second October Meeting. | 2 |
| LUZBOROUGH. | | |
| 3— | Colt out of Miss West, Mr. C. Days, 37l. 12s. at Bath. | 1 |
| 3— | Dusky, Mr. Gauntlett's, 50f. at Blandford. | 1 |
| 3— | Easton, Mr. Sainsbury's, 50f. at Southampton. | 1 |
| 3— | Louis d'Or, Mr. Goddard's, 140f. at Wells. | 1 |
| 3— | Tinsel, Mr. Smith's, 85f. at Wells. | 1 |

ENGLISH TURF.

HEREFORD RACES.—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 342.

Wednesday, July 31.—The Gold Cup, value 100 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each; four miles.
 Mr. Thorne's b h Harry, six yrs, Sat. 1
 Mr. Fuller's b in Lady Harrington, four yrs, Sat. 2
 Lord Sarsfield's Plate of 50 sovs; heats, two miles.
 Mr. Fuller's Lady Harrington, four yrs 1 2 1
 Mr. Colington's Conservative 2 1 2
 Mr. Moss's Kagle, by Lottery, three yrs 3 dr
 The Hunter's Stakes was won by Conservative, beating Glove Cutter.
 The Farmer's Plate of 50 sovs was won, in three heats, by Mr. Busley's Arlington, beating Mr. Higgins's Tipple-Cyder.

YORK AUGUST MEETING.—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 363.

Tuesday, Aug. 6.—The Corporation Plate of 50 sovs; three years, 1st 7th; and four, 8th 21st; fillets allowed 21b; maiden colts, 21b; heaves, one mile and three quarters; the winner to be sold for 1000g. &c.
 Mr. R. K. Dick's gr e Allegro, by Jack, 2 yrs (Lyn) 6 1 1
 Mr. Walker's gr f Augusta, three yrs 1 2 2
 Mr. Gough's gr f by President, out of Marciana, four yrs 5 3 3
 Duke of Leeds's b f Lady Miranda, four yrs 2 5 dr
 Mr. Gaudin's b f Isabel, four yrs 1 5 dr
 Mr. Clarke's ch f Fanny Hunter, four yrs 3 6 dr
 Each heat won closely—no betting of consequence.

Thursday, August 8.—One-third of the Great Subscription of 25 sovs each, with 50 added by the Corporation; four miles.
 Duke of Cleveland's b h Emancipation, six yrs .. walked over.
 Produce Match of 100 sovs each, h R, T.V.C.—Off by consent.
 Produce Stakes of 100 sovs each, h R, for three-year olds; colts, Sat. 5th; fillets, Sat. 21b; 21b allowed, &c.; 2 miles; 2d horse to save his stake; 18 sovs.
 Duke of Leeds's b c Lot (3b), (Templeman) 1
 Major Yarburgh's br c by Lottery, out of Laurel's dam (3b) 2
 Mr. Petre's b c Frankenstein 3
 Betting: even on Frankenstein, 5 to 4 agst Lot, and 5 to 1 agst Laurel out.—Frankenstein made play, Lot only a neck behind, and Laurel well laid up, with no change of consequence till they got to the mile, where they slowed, and ran neck and neck. Lot on the inside, Frankenstein in the centre, and Laurel outside; when near the chain, Lot and Laurel made a simultaneous rush, shot past Frankenstein, and finished the race in beautiful style, Lot winning by a head only.

Friday, August 9.—One-third of the Great Subscription of 25 sovs each, with 50 added by the Corporation; four years, Sat. 3b; five, Sat. 5th; 2 miles; eleven subscribers.
 Mr. Walker's b f Volans, four yrs (Scott) 1
 Mr. Haslemere's ch g Trident, four yrs 2
 Duke of Leeds's b c by Swin, out of Wothoote Lass, four yrs 3
 6 to 4 on the winner. When very easy by twenty yards.
 The Henley Stakes of 100 sovs each, h R, for the produce of mares covered in 1832; colts, Sat. 5th; fillies, Sat. 5th; T.V.C.; eight subs.
 Duke of Leeds's b c by Velocipede, out of Matilda's dam (Templeman) 1
 Mr. Walker's b f Velocity 2
 Mr. Haslemere's b c Forester 3
 Mr. Petre's b c by Blacklock, out of Rowan's dam 4
 6 to 4 agst the winner, and 3 to 1 agst Forester. Won easy.

A Sweepstakes of 30 sovs each, 10th, for three years old; colts, Sat. 5th; fillies, Sat. 2b; last mile and a quarter; fifteen subs.

Mr. Watt's ch c Belshazzar (J. Day) 1
 Mr. Walker's br c Buscobel 2
 Mr. Haslemere's br c Despot 3
 Duke of Leeds's b c by Lottery, out of Young Mary 1
 5 to 2 and 3 to 1 on Belshazzar, who took the lead, and made strong running to the distance, where he was headed for a moment by Buscobel; in a few strides he resumed his lead, and won easy by a length and half, without being touched. As far as it concerns his chance for the Legat, the race is entirely negative. The field was watched.

A Silver Tureen, value 100 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each; eleven subs; two miles.

Mr. Shipley's b c Physician, four yrs, Sat. 2b (Darling) 1
 Mr. Watt's b f Nitocris, four yrs, Sat. 13b 2
 Duke of Cleveland's b h Emancipation, six yrs, Sat. 3
 The result of this race was a peer. Emancipation, purchased for 3000g., has long been looked upon as the best horse in the north; but, like Gallopade (bred by the same gentleman), he does not support his price by his performances.—Betting: 7 to 4 on Emancipation, 2 to 1 agst Physician, and 8 to 1 agst Nitocris. Emancipation made the running, with Nitocris second, and Physician last, all well together; in this order they went a good pace round the Middlethorpe turn to the distance, where all three challenged; the run home was beautiful—Physician winning by half a neck only, and Nitocris defending the old horse by about half a length.

Second Year of the Renewed Subscriptions of 25 sovs each; two miles; 5 subs.

Mr. Walker's b f Volans, four yrs, Sat. 3b (Scott) 1
 Mr. Haslemere's ch c Titus, three yrs, Sat. 2b 2
 Duke of Cleveland's ch c Truster, four yrs, Sat. 3b 3
 7 to 4 on Volans. Titus made play at a fair pace about half the distance, when Volans went four or five lengths ahead, was never after caught, and won in a canter by several lengths from Titus, who beat Truster a long way. Truster is also a 2000 guinea horse! Volans's running evinces wonderful improvement.

Saturday, August 10.—Fifty Pounds, given by the Tradesmen of York; heats, one mile; the owner of the second horse to receive 10 sovs of the Plate.

Mr. R. Johnson's gr f Augusta, by Gustava, three yrs (Noble) 1 1
 Mr. R. K. Dick's gr e Allegro, three yrs 1 2 2
 Mr. Robinson's b f Beacon, four yrs 3 3 dr

A Handicap of 50 sovs, given by the Hon. E. Petre, M.P., for all ages; heats, one mile and a half.

Mr. Weatherill's b c Flambeau, six yrs, Sat. 5b (Haslemere) 1 1
 Mr. Wilson's gr f Vista, three yrs, Sat. 2 2
 Mr. R. Johnson's gr f Augusta, three yrs, Sat. 3 dr

WORCESTER RACES.

Tuesday, August 6.—The Worcestershire Stakes of 20 sovs, h R, with 20 sovs added; two miles.

Mr. A. Skay's b m Diana, five years, Sat. 13b (Chapple) .. 1
 Mr. Beaulieu's br c Ladlow, four yrs, Sat. 11b 2
 Mr. J. H. Peel's br g Lely, aged, Sat. 3
 Ladlow agst the G45. A fine race, and won by a neck. Three paid 10 sovs each, and seven paid 5 sovs ft each.

A Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added; two miles; five subs.

Mr. Miles's b h The Cardoak, six yrs, Sat. 13b (Arthur) .. 1
 Mr. Thorne's b g Harry, six yrs, Sat. 10b 2

Colonel Russell as b c Ludlow, four yrs, Set 25b 3
 Captain Warrington as b f Miles, four yrs, Set 13b 4
 5 to 4 on Harry. A capital race, and won by half a head.

The City Members' Plate of 50 sows; two-mile heats; 2d to receive entrance.

Mr. Peck's b g Peregrine Pickle, four yrs, Set 13b (Chapple) 2 1 1

Mr. Featherstonhaugh's b c by Champagne, four yrs, Set 5b 3 2 2

Mr. Smith's b c Parthenon, four yrs, Set 5b 1 die

In the second heat Parthenon was disqualified, in consequence of having crossed Peregrine Pickle. Two excellent heats.

A Sweepstakes of 50 sows each, with 10 added, not thorough bred; two mile heats.

Mr. Hobson's b c Theodora, by Bedlamite, three yrs, Set 13b (Arthur) 1 1

Mr. Jones's b g Betsy, by Yvonne, five yrs, Hat 2 dr
 4 to 1 on the winner.

Wednesday, August 7.—The Seven Stakes of 5 sows each, and 25 added; one mile and a quarter; six sows.

Mr. Massey's Tom Brown, three yrs, Set 13b (Harris) 1

Mr. Peck's b g Lely, aged Set 4b 2

Mr. C. Day's b f Miles, four yrs, Set 4b 3

Captain Warrington as b f Repentance, three yrs, Set 4b 4
 Tom Brown agt the field. Won cleverly.

The Cup Stakes of 10 sows each; three miles; fourteen sows.

Mr. J. Day's b m Diana, five yrs, Set 8b (Chapple) 1

Mr. Thomas's b g Harry, six yrs, Set 13b 2

Mr. Bandsworth's b c Ludlow, four yrs, Set 25b 3
 6 to 4 on Harry, and 5 to 1 agt Diana. A capital race.

A Sweepstakes of 25 sows each, for two year olds; T.V.C.

Mr. Jones's b c by Bedlamite 1

Mr. Bandsworth's b f by Lottery 2nd

A Maiden Plate of 50 sows; heats, two miles.

Captain Warrington's Repentance, three yrs, Set 10b 1 1

Mr. Massey's b c Tom Brown, three yrs, Set 13b 2 2

Mr. Thomas's b f by Bohad, three yrs, Set 14b 3 dr

A Purse of 50 sows, given by the Members for the Western Division of Wootensthorpe; three-mile heats.

Mr. Pickersell's b g Wiley, four yrs, Set 8b 1 1

Mr. Featherstonhaugh's b c by Champagne, four yrs, Set 10b 2 2

SHREWSBURY RACES.

Thursday, August 6.—The Tankerville Stakes of 25 sows each; 15 ft. &c.; and 50 sows added; twice round and a distance; 7 sows (three of whom declared, &c.)

Mr. Nanny's Peckish, six yrs, Set 5b (Leas) 1

Mr. Massey's Abeldar, four yrs, Set 3b 2

Mr. Bandsworth's Wolverhampton, four yrs, Set 25b 3
 5 to 4 agt Peckish, and 2 to 1 agt Abeldar. Won by half a length.

The Borough Members' Plate of 50 sows for three-year olds and upwards; heats, twice round and a distance.

Mr. Nanny's Captain Watte, four yrs (Leas) 1 1

Mr. George's Ann, five yrs 2 2

Mr. Whitfield's c by Cowcatcher, 3 yrs dis

Wednesday, August 7.—The Cup Stakes of 10 sows each, and 50 added; 3 miles; 15 sows.

Mr. Painter's Russell, aged, Set 13b 1

Mr. Massey's Her Highness, five yrs, Set 5b 2
 Mr. Bandsworth's Independence, aged, Set 13b 3rd
 Won in a canter.

County Members' Plate of 60 Hests, twice round and a distance.

Mr. Bandsworth's Wolverhampton, aged, 2 1 1

Mr. Nanny's Captain Watte, four yrs 1 2 2

Thursday, August 8.—The Cleveland Stakes of 25 sows each, 15 ft. and 50 added.

Mr. Ewer's Lady Stafford walked over.

The King's Plate of 100s walked over for by Russell.

The Camport Vase, value 30s, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sows each, for Hunters, was won in two heats by Mr. Wall's Cataract, beating Mr. Beck's Lady Grandison, Mr. Johnson's Galleon, and Sir R. Hill's Pipkin.

POTTERY RACES.

Thursday, August 6.—A Plate of 100 sows, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sows each; heats, twice round and a distance; seven sows.

Mr. Mett's Galleon, aged (Calloway) 1 1

Mr. Pallen's Plarist, aged (received ten sovereigns) 2 2

Mr. Ogden's Sarah, five yrs 3 dr

Mr. Armitage's Miniature, four yrs 4 dr

A Sweepstakes of 5 sows each, and 30 added; three miles; six sows; was won by Galleon (Calloway), beating Sarah and Miss Oakley.

The Members' Plate of 50 guineas; conditions as for 1861, Plate

Mr. Lucas's Lady Bee, five yrs, (Jones) 1 1

Mr. Nanny's Ratscatcher, three yrs 2 2

Mr. Ogden's Sarah, five yrs 3 3

Wednesday, August 8.—A Sweepstakes of five sows each, and 25 added; for three year olds; 5 sows; Mr. Allanson's Lady Moore Carey walked over.

The Workmen's Plate of 50 sows, added to a Sweepstakes of 3 sows each; heats, twice round and a distance; 4 sows; was in capital heats by Lady Moore Carey (Gray), beating Galleon, and Lady Bee.

A Sweepstakes of 2 sows each, with 50 added; heats, as for last race; was in three good heats by Miniature, four yrs, (Jones), beating Mr. Griffith's Saccharin, four yrs, Mr. Ogden's Pricilla, four yrs, Ratscatcher, three yrs, and two others.—This race is disputed.

The Hunters' Stakes were won by Mr. Davenport's Guardian, (Calloway), beating Miss Oakley and Tinsy.

BRIGHTON RACES.

Wednesday, August 7.—Match for 50 sows, 5 ft; one mile

Mr. Gardner's Friar Tuck, four yrs, Set 5b (A. Favia), beat Mr. Maitry's Heron, four yrs, Set; won very easy by a length.

The Brighton Stakes of 25 sows each, 15 ft, and only 5, &c.; two miles.

Lord Underhill as Robin, five yrs, Set 25b (Boyes) 1

Sir M. Wood's Lucania, aged, Set 13b 2

Mr. Gardner's Friar Tuck, four yrs, Set 25b 3

Lord Sandbrook as Baking, three yrs, Set 8b 4

Sir G. Heathcote's Danvers, four yrs, Set 13b 5
 Won easy by a length. Eight paid 15 sows forfeit each, and seven paid only 5 sows each.

The Sunset Plate of 50 sows; three yrs, Set 4b; four, Set 7b; five, Set 11b; six and aged, Set 25b; 11 and g allowed 3b; winners once before or after naming, in 1833, to carry 3b; twice, 5b; thrice, 7b extra (matches and handicaps excepted); heats, the New Course.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Mr. Gardner's b c by Emilia, three yrs, A. Parker | 1 1 |
| Mr. W. Smith's br in The Watch, five yrs, Sat 3b | 5 6 |
| Mr. Clarke's ch c Hedge, by Stober Robin | 1 3 |
| Sir G. Heathcote's b f Carnation, by Blacklock—Norma | 2 4 |
| three yrs | 2 4 |
| Lord Egremont's Sister to Dryad, three yrs | 3 3 |
| Both heats won easy. | |

The Town Plate of 50 sovs; winner to be sold for 300l., &c.;

heats, two miles.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Mr. Shackell's b g Trump, six yrs, Sat 3b | |
| (Wright) | 4 2 1 1 |
| Mr. Coleman's ch g Dr. Sewell, five yrs, Sat 13b | 2 1 2 2 |
| Sir M. Wood's ch c Contriver, three yrs, Sat 3b | 1 3 dr |
| Mr. Clarke's b g by Bonadina, five yrs, Sat 12b | 5 4 dr |
| Sir G. Heathcote's b c Superb, leather to Stately, | |
| three yrs, Sat 3b | 3 dr |

Thursday, August 8.—His Majesty's Gold Cup, value 100g, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each; nine sabs.

| | |
|--|---|
| Mr. Coby's b h c Gallapade, five yrs, Sat 10b (Arnall) | 1 |
| Sir G. Heathcote's ch c Samarand, three yrs, Sat 12b | 2 |
| Sir M. Wood's Lucetta, aged, Sat | 3 |
| A very fine race, and won by a head only; the old mare beaten by only half a length. | |

Two Year Old Stakes of 25 sovs each; three quarters of a mile; seven sabs.

| | |
|--|---|
| Mr. Gardner's b c by Whaleboat, out of Luna, Sat 5b | 1 |
| (Pavis) | 1 |
| Lord Egremont's b f by Skin, out of Caroline, Sat 2b | 2 |
| Gen. Goswami's f Pigeon, by Reveller, Sat 2b | 3 |
| Mr. M. Gray's Sister to Alex, Sat 2b | 4 |
| Sir G. Heathcote's b c Lorenzo, by Lottery, Sat 5b | 5 |
| Won very easy by two lengths. | |

The Allion Stakes of fifty sovs each, b f, for three year olds; one mile and a half; five sabs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir G. Heathcote's Samarand, Sat 5b (Huckle) | 1 |
| Mr. Gardner's Myrrha, Sat 2b | 2 |
| Lord Egremont's f by Skin, out of Cecilia's dam, Sat 2b | 3 |
| A very fine race, and won by a head. | |

No race for the Handicap Plate.

Friday, August 9.—A Sweepstakes of 30 sovs. each, 20 ft; 5 sabs; for two and three year-olds; two yrs, Sat; three yrs, Sat 2b; filices allowed 3bs; the last three quarters of a mile.

| | |
|--|---|
| Mr. Gardner's b c Comet, by Whaleboat, two yrs (Pavis) | 1 |
| Duke of Richmond's Ketchup, three yrs | 2 |
| Won easy by two lengths. | |

Handicap Plate of 50 sovs; two mile heats.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Mr. Coleman's Doctor Sewell, five yrs, Sat (Coleman) | 2 1 1 |
| Mr. Clarke's b c Raxos, three yrs, Sat 7b | 1 2 2 |
| Mr. Keen's Balran, three yrs, Sat | 3 3 3 |
| Mr. W. Day's b g Angus, aged, Sat | 4 4 4 |
| Won by two lengths. | |

The Ladies' Plate of 50l., the winner to be sold for 150 sovs, &c.; heats, the New Course.

| | |
|--|------|
| Mr. Gardner's Ida, five yrs, Sat 12b (Pavis) | 1 1 |
| Mr. W. Day's Desegans, six yrs, Sat 5b | 5 2 |
| Mr. Shackell's Trump, six yrs, Sat 2b | 2 3 |
| Mr. Hodge's ch f by Terror, three yrs, Sat 11b | 3 dr |
| Mr. Coleman's Dr. Sewell, five yrs, Sat 10b | 4 dr |
| Mr. Martyn's Herrier, four yrs, Sat 7b | dr |

SALISBURY RACES.

Wednesday, August 7.—The Wiltshire Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft. and only 5, &c.

Vol. I.—14

Mr. Bigg's b c Pounce, four yrs, Sat 1b walked over.
Two pay 15 sovs each, and the rest 5 sovs ft each.
A Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, b f, for two year-olds, T Y C four sabs.

Mr. Dally's c Warrenton walked over.

The County Members' Plate (for the Southern District) of 50 sovs, for all ages; two-mile heats.

| | |
|---|------|
| Mr. Oshakenton's Lady Elizabeth, five yrs, Sat 11b (Rahin-son) | 1 1 |
| Mr. Sadler's Euryone, five yrs, Sat. 11b | 4 2 |
| Mr. Wiltshire's Wansaler, six yrs, Sat 5b | 2 dr |
| Mr. Haines's b m Cordia, four yrs, Sat 2b | 3 dr |
| The City Members' Plate of 50 sovs, for all ages; two-mile heats. | |

| | |
|--|------|
| Mr. Hill's b c Tourist, four yrs Sat 6b (Cowley) | 1 1 |
| Mr. Wyndham's b m Sister to Colleen, five yrs, Sat 12b | 2 dr |
| Mr. Gille's b c Euston, by Lamborough, three yrs, Sat 12b | 3 dr |
| The City Bowl, with 10 sovs added, for all ages; heats, a mile and a half. | |

| | |
|--|------|
| Mr. James's b f by Slugs, d by Bezingborough, three yrs, Sat 7b (Toms) | 1 1 |
| Mr. Oshakenton's Lady Elizabeth, five yrs, Sat 7b | 2 dr |
| Mr. Gille's b c Euston, three yrs, Sat 10b | 3 dr |
| Match—20 sovs; gentlemen riders. Mr. Lane's br m Haker Pokes, five yrs, Sat 10b, beat Capt. Hunt's ch g Onalight, six yrs 10st 2b; one mile. | |
| The Hack Stakes, with a purse added; 11st. each. | |
| Mr. Fresh's bay gelding, aged | 1 |
| Mr. Jedd's b f Queen of the Valley, 5 yrs | 2 |

Thursday.—The Gold Cup Stakes of 10 sovs. each; eight sabs 2j miles.

| | |
|---|------|
| Mr. Bigg's Pounce, 4 yrs. Sat 3b (S. Day, jan.) | 1 |
| Mr. Finch's Cecilia, 4 yrs, Sat | 2 |
| His Majesty's Plate of 100g; heats, two miles. | |
| Mr. Bigg's Little Red Rover, six years, (J. Day, jun.) | 1 1 |
| Mr. Houslow's b b Terror, aged, 10st 2b | 2 dr |
| Mr. Williams's Forest Lass (half-bred), aged, 10st | 3 dr |
| A Plate of 50 sovs; heats, a mile and a half. | |
| Sir L. Glyne's ch g Bryon, six years Sat. 2b (J. Day, jan.) | 1 1 |
| Mr. Oshakenton's Lady Elizabeth, five years, Sat 11b | 1 2 |
| Mr. Hill's b c Tourist, four years, Sat | 2 dr |
| Mr. Goe's b f Fairy, three years, Sat 7b | 3 dr |
| Won by a head only. | |

A Handicap of 3 sovs each, with a purse added; heats, a mile and a half.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Mr. Finch's Cecilia, four years | 4 1 1 |
| Mr. Houslow's Terror, aged | 1 3 2 |
| Mr. Wiltshire's Wansaler, six years | 2 2 dr |
| Mr. Tennant's Euston, three years | 3 dr |
| Mr. Hill's Forest Lass, five years | 5 dr |

A Silver Cup, for horses belonging to the Volunteer Corps, was won in two heats by Mr. Humphreys' Shamrock, beating Mr. J. Milfs Short-legg'd Nanny.

Haverfordwest Races.

Wednesday, August 7.—The Pembroke Stakes of 20 sovs each, b f, and only 5, &c. with 30 sovs. added; two miles; the second to save his stake.

| | |
|---|---|
| Saron de Ruten's b g Major, by Cripple, five years, Sat 6b | 1 |
| Mr. E. Davis's b c Creeper, by Taworth, three years, Sat 2b | 2 |
| Mr. R. Child's b g Beccanal, by Reveller, five years, Sat 12b | 3 |

Mr. C. Buck's b c Jack Tar, by Candidate, 3 years, Set 10th 4
 Mr. Pace's ch h, by his Duplicate, 6 yrs, Set 20th 5
 Mr. Henderson's b h St. George's six years, Set 10th 5
 20 to 1 on St. George's against the field, 5 to 1 on Duplicate against
 St. George's, and 15 to 1 against the Major. A very good race;
 won by about two lengths. Sur drawn.

The Potosi Stakes of 3 sows each with 20 added, for horses not
 thoroughbred; the second horse to save his stake; winner to be
 sold for 1500; two-mile heats.

Mr. Ackland's Major, five years, List, (H. Wadlow) 1 1
 Mr. Rock, Jr's, Bowline, aged, List 11th 4 2
 Mr. Henderson's b m Snowdrop, by Cardinal Welby,
 aged, List 8th 0 3

Mr. Adams's Lady Day, six years, List 8th 2 4
 Mr. Cassin's ch h whole race by Spectator, aged, List 8th 3 4

Mr. A. J. Stoker's Anna, five years, List 8th 0 4
 50 to 5 on Major, and 3 to 2 on Off-shoots against the field.
 Won very easy.

A Plate of 500, the gift of Sir R. B. Phillips, Bart., M. P., for
 horses foaled in the county of Pembroke; the second horse to re-
 ceive the entrance (2 sows each); heats, two miles.

Mr. Briscoe's Pagoda, three years, Set 5th, (J. Cheevers) 1 1
 Mr. Mayrick's Off-shoots, aged, 10th 0 2
 Mr. Gwyther's Lady Day, six years, 10th 2 3
 Mr. Russell's Key Fuller, by Orville Junior, three years,
 Set 13th 1 0

Mr. Henderson's b f, by Orville Junior, 3 years, Set 13th 0 0
 Mr. Webb's Rakoby, by Cain, three years, Set 13th 0 4
 Mr. Rowe's Jack Tar, three years, Set 20th 0 4

Major the favorite. Won easy.

Thursday.—The Orville Stakes of 5 sows each, with 50 added
 by Sir John Owen, Bart., M. P., twice round; winner to be sold
 for 250 sows; seven miles.

Mr. Rule's Dandina, six years, Set 11th (J. Heaven) 1 1
 Earl of Lichfield's Major, five years, Set 11th 2 2
 Mr. Rock, Jr's, Barchanal, five years, Set 11th 3 3

Major the favorite. Won by about a length.

The Tradesmen's Plate of 22 sows, added to a Sweepstakes of
 10 sows each; the second horse to save his stake; heats two miles.
 Mr. Briscoe's Pagoda, three years, Set 11th (J. Cheevers) 1 1
 Mr. Gough's ch m Dandina, six years, Set 30th 0 2
 Mr. Henderson's b m Fanny, by Master Henry 2 4

Dandina the favorite. She not coming to the post in time, the
 other two were started, when Pagoda came in first with great ear.
 Mr. Briscoe very handsomely declined accepting the Plate without
 giving Mr. Gough's Dandina a fair chance, Fanny being drawn.
 They both started, and made an excellent race, Pagoda winning
 by about a length.

A Free Handicap of 3 sows each for beaten horses, with 50 added,
 heats, one mile.

Mr. Price's Duplicate, six years, Set 10th, (J. Heaven) 1 1
 Mr. Gwyther's Lady Day, six years, Set 10th 3 2
 Mr. Gough's Bowline, aged, Set 10th 3 3
 Mr. Rowe's Jack Tar, three years, Set 10th 2 0
 Mr. Child's Barchanal, six years, List 4 0
 10 to 3 on Jack Tar, and 3 to 2 on Lady Day. A very good

race.

WOLVERHAMPTON RACES.

Monday, August 12.—The Trial Stakes of 10 sows each, with
 20 added; once round and a distance; four subscribers.

Mr. Giffard's b h Perseverance, aged, Set 20th (Lear) 1
 Lord Grey of Groby's b c Philosopher, three yrs, Set 20th 2

A Stakes of 50 sows each, b f, for the produce of mares covered
 in 1829; one mile and a quarter; seven subscribers.

Sir W. Wynn's b f by Falbo, Set 13th (Darting) 1
 Sir G. Pigot's ch f by Sultan, Set 13th 2

The Wolverhampton Stakes of 25 sows each (handicap) 15 ft,
 with the Tradesmen's Plate of 100 sows; twice round and a dis-
 tance; thirty sows (of whom 10 declared)

Mr. Mostyn's b m Her Highness, five yrs, Set 5th (Lye) 1
 Mr. Wheelton's Giovanni, five yrs, Set 6th 2
 Mr. Paister's b g Russell, aged, Set 10th 3
 Mr. Prowl's ch g Traveller, five yrs, Set 10th 1

The following were not placed.—Mr. Evans's b h Perseverance,
 six yrs, Set 6th; Mr. Beadsworth's Chester, four yrs, Set 6th;
 Mr. Beadsworth's Ladlow, four yrs, Set 6th; Mr. Helier's b h g
 Catlap, four yrs Set 6th; Mr. Giffard's b h g Contab, four yrs Set 6th;
 and Mr. Underhill's b h Abland, four yrs, Set 10th.

The Ladies' Purse of 50 sows; heats, once round and a distance.
 Sir J. Gerard's b f Dams Dundan, three yrs, Set 6th

Arthur, five yrs 1 1
 Mr. Robinson's b c by Lottery, three yrs, Set 7th 1 2 2
 Mr. E. Peel's b c Pacific, Lottery, three yrs, Set 7th 4 0 3
 Mr. Applewhite's gr f by Bellamite (dam b f b)
 three yrs, Set 7th 3 0 0

Tuesday.—The Chidding Stakes of 25 sows each; straight
 half mile.

Mr. E. Peel's b c Tarick, by Muloy, Set 5th (T. Spring) 1
 Mr. Mostyn's b f Vittoria, Set 5th 2

The following were not placed.—Mr. Giffard's gr c Mad Tom,
 by Bellamite, Set 5th; Sir G. Pigot's b f Heads or Tails, by Lot-
 tery, Set 5th; Mr. Matt's Scotch, Set 5th; Lord Warwick's f b
 Falbo de Pute, Set 5th; Lord Grey of Groby's b c Exville, by As-
 tonology, Set 5th; and Mr. Beadsworth's b f by Longway, out
 of Lucinda, Set 5th.—Vittoria was considered as superior from hav-
 ing won all her former races, that she was freely backed at 2 and 3
 to 1 against the field, Tarick was cleverly.

A Stakes of 30 sows each, 20 ft, for the produce of 1830; once
 round.

Mr. Painter's b c by Lottery, out of Sampulla, Set 6th
 Coleray 1

Mr. F. R. Price's b c Caliban, by Camel, Set 6th 2

The following were not placed.—Mr. Beadsworth's b c by
 Monarch, Set 6th; Mr. Charlton's ch c by Champion, Set 6th; and
 Mr. Nanny's b f by Falbo de Pute, out of Sampulla.—3 and 4
 to 1 against the winner. Won easily.

The Cleveland Cup of 100 sows, by sale, of 10 sows each, the
 surplus in money; in which will be added 50 sows from the Fund;
 three round and a day; 11 sows.

Mr. Giffard's b h Perseverance, aged Set (Lear) 1
 Mr. Bowyer's b f Lady Stafford, 4 yrs, Set 13th 2
 Mr. Wheelton's b h Giovanni, 5 yrs, Set 10th 3
 Giovanni led at a tremendous pace, followed by Perseverance
 and Lady Stafford, and in this order they continued close upon
 each other till they were coming in the third time round, when
 Perseverance made play, and won in a fine style by more than two
 lengths.

A Stakes of 10 sows each, with 20 added, for horses not thorough-
 bred; heats, twice round; six sows.

Mr. Foster's b f by Bizarro (J. Law) 1 1
 Mr. Hobson's b c Theodolite 0 2
 Sir Edward Saythe's m Donington 0 3
 Mr. Amisdon's b g Guardian 2 4
 Earl of Lichfield's b g Brother to Dunston 3 4

Wednesday.—The Westley Stakes of 10 sows each, and 20
 added; once round; three sows.

Mr. Beadsworth's Wolverhampton, four yrs, Set 7th 1
 Mr. Nanny's Harriet, three yrs, Set 7th 2

The Holysake Stakes of 90 sows each, and 50 added; 30 subs, 12 of whom paid 5 sows each; twice round and a distance.

Mr. Mostyn's Her Highness, five yrs, Sat 8th. 1
Mr. Robinson's Manchester, five yrs, Sat 22d. 2
Mr. Gifford's Kalmia, aged, Sat 9th. 3
Mr. Beauden's Independence, aged, Sat 11th. 4
Mr. Coke on Beauty, four yrs, Sat 6th. 5

The Borough Members' Plate of 600; heats, twice round and a distance, was won in three heats by Mr. Gifford's Traveller, five years, Sat 6th, beating Mr. Mostyn's Puss, four years, Sat 13th, and Lord Litchfield's Brother in Dartmoor, five years, Sat 11th.

LATER RACES.

Wednesday, August 11.—The Devonshire Stakes of 25 sows each, 15 s, and only 5 s declared, &c.; once round; 16 subs (of whom none declared.)

Mr. Towner's Firmin, six yrs, Sat 8th (Puss). 1
Mr. W. Ley's The Hermit, four yrs, Sat 22d. 2

Was easily. Firmin the favorite.
No race for the Plates of 100 sows.

A Sweepstakes of 100 sows each, with 50 added by the Members for the County; heats, three miles.

Mr. Gardner's b c The Tanager, four yrs, 10th 2b (W. Henry). 1
Mr. W. Ley's b c Pittas, four yrs, 10th 7b. 2
Mr. Nettle's b c Leander, five yrs, 11th 7b. 3

A good race and well contested. Pittas the favorite.

Thursday.—The City Member's Plate of 50 sows; mile heats. Mr. Osbaldiston's Lady Elizabeth, five yrs, Sat 11th (J. Robinson). 1

Mr. Paget's b c Cock Robin, aged, Sat 10th. 2
Mr. Nettle's b c Grosvenor four yrs, Sat 10th. 3

Was easy. Lady Elizabeth the favorite.

A Plate of 100 sows; heats once round and a distance. Mr. Towner's bay horse Comet, aged, Sat 10th. 1

Mr. Ley's The Hermit, four yrs, Sat 8th. 2
Mr. Paget's b c Cinderella, five yrs, Sat 9th. 3

Mr. Carlisle's b m Lady Lydia (late Georgiana) six yrs, Sat 10th. 4

Four excellent heats.—Cinderella the favorite.

A Free Handicap of five sows each, and 25 added; heats, three quarters of a mile.—Won in two heats, by Lady Elizabeth, 5 yrs, 10th (J. Robinson,) beating Parthian, three yrs, Sat 6th; Gossie, 4 years, Sat 6th; Cock Robin, aged, Sat 22d; and Lady Lydia, six yrs, Sat 6th.—Gossie the favorite.

HUNTINGDON RACES.

Tuesday, August 13.—The Cup Stakes of 10 sows each; heats, two miles; winner to be sold for 100 sows, &c.; seven subs.

Mr. Hunter's b m Velox, six yrs, Sat 13th (G. Edwards). 1
Lord Exeter's Anthony, five yrs, Sat 13th. 2
Mr. Peel's East, three yrs, Sat 13th. 3

Was easy.

The Hinchbrook Plate of 50 sows, for three year olds and upward; heats, once round; winner to be sold for 150 sows, &c.

Mr. Wilson's b c by Chateau Margaux, three yrs, Sat 13th (S. Rogers). 1
Mr. Batten's ch f Baquet, four yrs, Sat 13th. 2
Mr. Figgot's b c Carver, aged, Sat 13th. 3

Lord Exeter's b f Mantilla, Sat 11th. 4

The winner was claimed by Mr. Batten.

The Ladies' Plate of 50 sows; heats, once round and a distance;

was won in five heats by Col. Peel's b f by Cornus, out of Ringdon's dam, three yrs, Sat 22d (Sam Rogers,) beating Mr. Henry's ch f Dora, three yrs; Mr. Moss's ch f Suter to Terry Alt, three yrs; Lord Bessier's b c by Oscar, out of Tippecanoe, three yrs, Sat 10th; Mr. White's g b Ghost, four yrs, Sat 10th; Mr. Wilson's b c by Susan, out of Mantilla, three yrs; and Mr. Lambson's b m Harriet, by Cannon Ball, aged, Sat 22d.

Wednesday.—A Sweepstakes of 25 sows each, for two year olds; heats, Sat 22d; 50 subs; last half mile; winner to be sold for 300; three subs.

Col. Peel's m Ophelia. 1
Mr. Henry's f by Parthian, out of Gavette. 2

A Sweepstakes of 5 sows each, with 20 added, for three year olds; heats, once round; winner to be sold for 300; seven subs.

Col. Peel's Eriz, three yrs, Sat 22d. 1
Mr. W. H. Fallowe's b f Lady Charlotte, by Catten, Sat 22d. 2

Lord Bessier's ch f by Oscar, out of Spelton, Sat 22d. 3
A Hunters' Stakes of 5 sows each, for horses not thorough-bred

two mile heats; gentlemen riders; thirteen subs.

Mr. Shannon's b c by Fitzwilliam, four yrs, 10th 9th. 1
Mr. Henry's b c b Gambler, 10th 9th. 2

Mr. Maule's b c b Brampton Junior, five yrs, 11th 4th. 3
Earl of Sandwich as ch m Match, six yrs, 11th. 4

Mr. Newman's Radical, three yrs, Sat 7th; Mr. Beadham's Wauwiler, aged, 11st; and Bryan's m Whitestockings, six yrs, 12th (11st)—also started.

Thursday.—The Huntingdon Stakes of 5 sows each, with 10 added; heats, once round; winner to be sold for 120 sows, &c.; 8 subscribers.

Mr. Boucher's b f Lady Charlotte, three yrs, Sat 11th (T. Moss). 1

Mr. Wilson's b c Argent, four yrs, Sat 4th. 2
Mr. Figgot's Corcoran, aged, Sat 11th. 3

Mr. Edward's b f Sierra, three yrs, Sat 7th. 4

Was by a head.

The Members' Plate of 50 sows; heats, once round; winner to be sold for 250.

Mr. Wilson's b c by Chateau Margaux, three yrs, Sat 13th (S. Rogers). 1

Mr. Boucher's b f Lady Charlotte, three yrs, Sat 13th. 2
Mr. Boucher's Watermark, five yrs, Sat 10th. 3

Was easy.

Match—50 sows; 10st each; two miles. Mr. Standwell's Doubtful beat the Earl of Sandwich's Leader, by a head.

OXFORD RACES.

Tuesday, August 13.—The Oxfordshire Stakes of 25 sows each 15 ft, and only 5, &c.; two miles; 20 subs (of whom 15 declared.)

Mr. Ashford's m Diana, five yrs, Sat 7th (Paris). 1
Wrylock as Floer, aged, Sat 11th. 2

Mr. Hughes as Sirind, three yrs, Sat 13th. 3
A Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sows each; once round; 4 subs.

Hen. James Dutton's ch c Warrior, four years, Sat 10th, (winn). 1

Mr. Waller's ch c Escort, five yrs, Sat 7th. 2
Mr. Peyton's b b Cloverleaf, five yrs, 10st. 3

Was by half a neck.

The County Plate, of 50 sows, added to a Sweepstakes of 3 sows each; heats, two miles; winner to be sold for 200 sows, &c.

Mr. C. Day's ch c by Lumberough—Miss West, three yrs (Paris). 1

Mr. Peyton's b b Dux Dear, aged. 2

Mr. Brown's b m Harlot, six yrs. 2 3 3
A capital race. The second a dead heat between the two.

Wednesday.—A handicap of 60 sows, given by the Gentlemen of the County; two miles

Mr. J. Day's Diana, five yrs, Bat 11lb (Purse) 1
Mr. Brown's Flora, aged Bat 7lb 2

Mr. Thompson's Traville, six yrs, Bat 30 3
A Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sows each, with 50 added by the

Gentlemen of the County, for horses thorough-bred; heats once round; 5 sows.

Mr. Waller's Encore, 5 yrs, 11st 12lb (Mr. Priest) 1 1
Mr. Jones's Meadowweet, aged, 11st 2lb 4 2

Mr. Gaffney's Scipio, five yrs, 10st 10lb 3 3
Mr. Jones's Spot, five yrs, 10st 4lb 2 dr

The Members' Plate of 50 sows; two-mile heats, winner to be sold for 150l.

Mr. Peyton's Don Juan, aged (Chapple) 2 1 1
Mr. Thompson's Traville, six yrs. 1 2 3

Mr. Brown's Flora, aged. 2 3 2
A Hunter's Stakes of 10 sows each, 5lb, eight subscribers, was

walked over for by Mr. John Day's Little Bay Blue.

LEWES RACES.

Wednesday, Aug. 14.—A Sweepstakes of 25 sows each, 100, for two year olds; colts, Bat 2lb; fillies, Bat 2lb; winners, 3lb extra; T. Y. C.

Mr. Calhoun's f Levity, by Chateau Margaux, out of Helge, (Davis) 1

Mr. Brown's ch f by Whisker out of Miss Patrick 2
Mr. Martyn's b e Mignon, by Reveller 3

Was very easy by six lengths.

His Majesty's Plate of 100lb; heats, about two miles and a half
Sir M. Wood's b m Lucetta, aged, 10st, (Robinson) 2 1 1

Lord Burlington's br c by Bizarre, out of Mouse, four
Bat 6lb 2 2 2

First a dead heat, the second was by $\frac{1}{2}$ of a length, and the third by ten lengths.

The Members' Plate of 50 sows; heats, one mile and a half; the winner to be sold for 10 sows if demanded, &c.

Mr. J. Measer's b m Dryad, four years, Bat 4lb, (C. Edwards) 1 1

Mr. Colling's b h Haymaker, four years, Bat 7lb 2 2
Mr. Gaffney's M m Ida, five years, Bat 3lb 2 3

Mr. Clarke's ch c Hodge, by sober Robin, three years, Bat 5lb 4 dr

Mr. Davison's ch m Why Not, by Soter Robin, three years, Bat 2lb 4 dr

Mr. Hodgson's ch f by Tattler, dam by Richmond, three years, Bat 2lb 6 dr

Mr. Martyn's b h Harrier, four years, Bat 7lb 7 dr
The winner was claimed by Mr. Coleman

Thursday.—The Town Plate of 30 sows, the winner to pay the second horse 10 sows; heats, the New Course; winner to be sold for 150 sows, &c.

Mr. Shuckell's br g Trump, five years, Bat 12lb 1 2 1
Mr. Coleman's ch g Doctor Sewell, five years, Bat 12lb 2 1 5

Mr. Clark's b g Affian, by Centaur, six years, Bat 12lb 3 3 dr
First heat won by a head, second by a length, and the third by half a length.

The Ladies' Plate of 50 sows; heats one mile.

Mr. Cardner's b f Mynda, three years, Bat 2lb, (S. Mann) 1 2 1

Mr. Cameron's b h Fawn, five years Bat 1 1 2

Mr. Martyn's b h Harrier, four years, Bat 7lb 2 3 dr
Mr. Bulchin's b f Queen Mab, by Traffic, three years, Bat 12lb 4 dr

First heat won by three lengths, second by one length and third by two lengths.

County Plate of 50 sows; heats, one mile and a-half; winner to be sold for 200.

Mr. Coleman's br m Dryad, four years, (Coleman) 1 1
Mr. Colling's b h Haymaker, four years 5 2

Mr. Davison's ch m Why Not, three years 4 3
Mr. Dunkley's bl f by Muley, out of Young Caprice, three years 2 dr

Mr. Clark's bl e Raven, three years 3 dr
Captain Smith's ch c Crown Top, by Roller, five years 6 dr

Both heats won very easy.

RACING CALENDAR.

BROAD ROKE, VA.

Wednesday, Sept. 25.—Post Sweepstakes, three years old, 80lb; four, 100lb; five, 110lb; six, 118lb; aged, 124lb; mares and geldings allowed 3lb, two mile heats.

Col. W. Wynn's b c Anvil by Monsier Tonson, four years 1 1

John M. Bott's b c Tobaccoist by Gohanna four years 2 2

I. Puchet's Calculation, by Contention 4 3
W. Fuqua's ch h by Monsier Tonson 3 dr

W. L. White's Patrick, by Tariff dis
Run in 3 min 50 sec; and 3 min 54 sec; the

first mile of both heats, ran in 1 min 55 sec.—Won by a length.

Thursday, 26.—Proprietor's Purse \$200, all ages. Weights the same as yesterday; two mile heats.

O. P. Hane's gr f Ironette, by Contention, 4 years 1 1

J. J. Harrison's ch m Tuberosa, by Arab, 5 years 2 2

T. D. Watson's Little John, by Monsier Tonson 4 years 3 3

J. M. Bott's Damon, by Gohanna 4 years 4 4

J. C. Goode's b m Bonne Mere, by Sir Archibald 4 years dis

W. R. Johnson's Winterfield by Gohanna 4 years dis

Run in 3 min 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec; and 3 min 53 sec.

Friday, 27.—Jockey Club, Purse \$500 all ages, weights the same as yesterday; three mile heats.

W. R. Johnson's ch m Trifle, by Sir Charles, 5 years 1 1

J. S. Garrison's ch h Mohawk, by Shownee, 5 years 3 2

J. C. Goode's b h Rowgally, by Arab, 5 years 1 3

W. Wynn's gr f Mary Randolph, by Go-hanna, 4 years..... 2 4
 J. M. Bot's Douglass, by Gohanna, 4 years 5 dia
 Run in min 58 sec; and 5 min 51 sec.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GEO. SPRING MEETING.

Friday, April 23.—Silver Cup, \$25 each; mile heats.

J. G. Winter's Trimmer, by John Stan-ly; dam by James, 4 years..... 2 1 1

R. Lamar's Jim Sky, by Fitz James; dam by Whip, 4 years..... 1 2 2

S. R. Bonner's Warlock, by old Gallatin; dam by Potomac, 4 years..... dis

Wednesday 24.—For three year olds, \$30 each; two mile heats.

V. J. Bullock's Zuleika, by Marion; dam by Whip..... 1 1

Howard & Kenan's ch f by Crusader; dam by Little Billy..... 2 dis

Thursday 25.—Purse \$150; three mile heats.

M. C. Ligon's Muckle Andrew, by Muckle John; dam by Sir Andrew; walked over.

Friday 26.—Purse \$250; 4 mile heats.

M. C. Ligon's Cannibal, by old Muckle John; dam by Oscar, 4 years..... 1

J. M. Carter's Slebeides, aged..... dis

Saturday 27.—For the entrance and gate money, with \$30 entrance each, the best three in five; mile heats.

M. C. Ligon's Muckle Andrew..... 1 1 1

C. J. Bullock's Zuleika..... 2 2 2

N. B. We have taken these last races from Mr. J. S. Skinner's American Turf Register, Vol. 4, No. 2,

page 90, where they will be found over the signature of the Secretary of the Milledgeville Club. Neither the weights or time are given; this report does not

deserve a place in the Racing Calendar, and were it not for referring to the winning horses of the year,

we would not give it one in its present form; which bad and lame as it is, is yet better than the original.

TAYLOESVILLE, VA. FALL MEETING.

Tuesday, September 17.—Match, one mile out.

Mr. King's American System, by Napoleon.... 1

H. A. Tayloe's ch g..... 2

Time, 2 min—won easy.

Wednesday 18.—Sweepstake; mile heats.

Mr. Williamson's (Vaughan's) h Lepanto, by Logan..... 1 1

H. A. Tayloe's (W. B. Scott's) Caroline Morris..... 2 2

Mr. Doswell's f booted and fell..... dis

Run in 1 min 59 sec; and one min 56 sec.

Same day.—Match one mile out.

Mr. King's American System..... 1

H. A. Tayloe's Black Maria..... 2

Thursday 19.—Sweepstake; mile heats.

Mr. Doswell's b c Moscow, by Tariff... 1 2 1

Col. W. L. White's ch c Robin Brown, by Monsieur Tonson..... 2 1 2

J. M. Bot's gr f, by Medley..... 3 dis

Run in 1 min 52 sec; 1 min 53 sec; 1 min 53 sec.

Friday 20.—Match; two mile heats.

W. L. White's h Sir Patrick, by Tariff... 2 1 1

J. M. Sheppard's h Pistol, by Tariff.... 1 2 2

Run in 4 min 47 sec; 4 min 42 sec; 4 min 20 sec.

Same day.—Match, one mile out.

W. L. White's b g Bones, by Carolinian..... 1

Mr. Lowry's b g Take-in, by Priester..... 2

Run in 1 min 52 sec; won easy.

The report of these last races is taken from that in Mr. Skinner's Turf Register, where it is signed W.

D. Taylor, Secretary; but it does not give the age of a single horse, or the weight carried by one; yet, of such things, we are compelled to compile, what we are under the necessity of calling a Racing Calendar.

LOUISVILLE, KY. OAKLAND COURSE, FALL MEETING.

Monday, September 23.—Post Stake, for two year old colts and fillies, feather weights; \$50 each, with

\$50 added by the Association; mile heats, four subs.

Mr. Brindley's ch c Waterloo, by Sumpter, out of Jenny Jenkins..... 1 1

P. D. Jalbert's ch f Lucy Brandon, by Pol-grove's Whip; dam by Hamiltonian..... 2 2

Mr. Tharnton's b c Russell Cap, by Hephes-tion, dam by Doublehead..... dis

Run in 1 min 54 sec; 1 min 59 sec.

Tuesday 24.—Sweepstake \$100 each, with \$100 added by the Association; four year old colts, 94lb;

five years old, 106lb; mares and geldings allowed 3lb; mile heats.

Mr. Buford's b f Ann Merry, by Sump-ter, dam Grecian Princess 4 years..... 1 3 1

Mr. Rudd's b h Othello, by Cherokee, dam by Cook's Whip, 5 years..... 2 1 2

Ma. Davenport's ch h Frank, by Sir Charles, out of Betsey Archer 5 years..... 3 2 3

Run in 1 min 53 sec; 2 min 1 sec; 1 min 58 sec.

Wednesday 25.—Purse \$600; three years old 80lb; four, 94lb; five, 106lb; six, 114lb; aged 120lb;

mares and geldings all owed 3lb; four mile heats.

Mr. Tharnton's b h Woodpecker, by Bertrand, dam by Buzzard, 5 years..... 1 1

Maj. Esail's ch h Collier, by Sir Charles, dam by Toppallant, aged..... 2 2

Mr. Buford's ch c President, by Kosciusko, dam by Hamiltonian, 4 years..... 3 3

Mr. Rudd's gr f Rebecca Wallace, by Bertrand, dam by Puculet, 3 years. 1 dis
Run in 7 min 53 sec; 7 min 55 sec.

Thursday, 24.—Purse \$200, all ages, weights the same as yesterday; two mile heats.

Mr. Buford's b f Molly Long, by Sumpter, dam by Blackburn's Buzzard 4 years. 1 1

Mr. Rudd's b h Othello, by Cherokee, dam by Cook's Whip, 5 years. 2 2

Dr. Warfield's ch f Arconetta, by Bertrand, dam by Buzzard, 4 years. 3 3

Mr. Fenwick's b h Jefferson, by Saxo Westminster, dam by Buzzard, 5 years. 4 4

Run in 3 min 54 sec; 3 min 49 sec.

Friday, 25.—Purse \$400, all ages, weights the same as on the 24d; three mile heats.

Dr. Warfield's bl f Susette, by Aratus, out of Jenny Crockery, 4 years. 4 1 1

Mr. Tarlton's ch f Oracle, by Sir William, dam by Daredevil, 3 years. 1 2 2

Mr. Davenport's b h Reform, by Aratus, dam by Diomed, 6 years. 3 3 dis

Mr. Lewis br h Brown Sumpter, by Sumpter, dam by Buford's Eclipse, 6 years. 2 dr

Run in 5 min 55 sec; 6 min 10 sec; 6 min 2 sec.

Saturday, 26.—Purse \$100, all ages, weights the same as on the 24d and subsequent days; the best three in five; mile heats.

Mr. Buford's b f Elborah, by Sumpter, dam by Duke of Bedford, 4 years. 1 1 1

Mr. Donn's b c Sir William Junior, by Sir William, dam by Potomac, 4 years. 2 3 2

Dr. Warfield's b f Mary Allan, by Snowstorm, dam by Buzzard 3 years. 3 2 3

Mr. Tessier's b m Eckerper, by Schmoos, dam by Whip—Tiger, 5 years. 4 dr

Run in 1 min 51 sec; 1 min 53 sec; 1 min 55 sec.

N. B. We present our thanks to Mr. John Poe, the Clerk of the Oakland Course, for the satisfactory manner in which he has made this report; which, although we have, in some trifling particulars altered as to form, contains every thing essential. Had we been informed, what Sir William, was the sire of oracle, and Sir William Junior; in the manner that Blackburn's Buzzard, and Cook's Whip are designated, the return would have been very complete; this is necessary where several horses have the same name, and it prevents mistakes, when we come to give the sires of winning horses for the year.*

* We ask the favour of W. Poe to accept of a copy of our Magazine, from the commencement.

NASHVILLE, TEN., JOCKEY CLUB—FALL MEETING.

Tuesday, Oct. 1.—Purse \$300. Three mile heats. G. B. Williams's b h John Lowry, by Pacific,

by Pacific. 1 1
Col. J. W. Camp's b h Country Maid, by Pa-

cific. 2 2
Run in 6 min 10 sec.

Wednesday, 2d.—Two-mile heats. G. B. Williams's gr f by Sir Archie, three

years old. 1 1
J. C. Beasley's ch f Red Doc, by Pacific,

three years old. 2 2
Run in 3 min 56 sec; 3 min 55 sec.

Thursday, 3d.—Four-mile heats. G. B. Williams's h Telegraph, by Stock-

holder, dam by Volunteer. 1 2 1
L. P. Cheatham's gr m by Pacific, dam

by Puculet. 2 1 2
N. B. As the Secretary of the Nashville Club, or

Clerk of that course, has not deigned to furnish us with a report, we have copied the matter, as above, from Mr. Skinner's American Turf Register. It is the most deficient return of any we have yet met with. Not a weight is given, nor an age, except that of the three year olds, which ran on the second day; nor is the amount of the purse or stake on the second and third days named, or the time of the last race; or is it designated whether those races were for purses, sweepstakes, or matches. All these things may have been known to the gentlemen on the spot, but it is really selfish to keep all the good things to themselves. It was nearly the same last spring. We looked for some-

thing better from the Clerk of the Nashville Course.

RUSSELLVILLE, KY., FALL MEETING.

Tuesday, Oct. 1.—Purse, \$200, for horses owned by members of the Jockey Club, living in Kentucky, south of Green river; all ages; three mile heats.

T. M. Beall's gr h William Wallace, by Volunteer, dam by Old Topgallant, 6 years, 118lbs 1 1

Hillary Lyle's ch h Young Stockholder, by Stockholder, dam by Wonder, five years old, 110lbs. 3 2

F. R. Gregory's r h Harry, by Aulphin, dam by Thunderbolt, five years old, 110lbs. 2 3

R. Rhorer's gr g Mad Tom, by Royalist, dam unknown, five years old, 107lbs. dis

Run in 6 min 30 sec; 6 min 38 sec. Track very heavy, and twenty yards over a mile.

Wednesday, 2d.—Purse, \$150, being the balance of the Jockey Club money; all ages; two-mile heats.

F. R. Gregory's b c Hamble, by Aulphin, dam by Cook's Whip, three years old, 86lbs. 1 1

James P. Barry's b c ———, by Whip four years old, 100lbs. 2 2

Thomas Lyle's c b c Albert, by Stockholder, four years old, 100lbs. dis
Run in 4 min 20 sec; 4 25 sec.

N. B. It appears, from a comparison of the weights here carried with those carried upon the Oakland Course at Louisville, Ky., and those at Lexington, (Madison Association,) Ky., that the weights are not uniform throughout that state; although those on the two last named courses are the same. We sincerely wish that the clerks of all courses throughout the Union would send us the established weights of their respective courses: we should not then be at a loss, except in the case of a handicap, or weight adjusted by special agreement of the parties.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
First October Meeting.

Tuesday, October 1st.—This being the day appointed for holding the first October Meeting, the sport commenced with a match for \$4000 each stake, four miles out, between Mr. John C. Stevens' bay colt Niagara, by Northern, or American Eclipse, out of young Romp, by Durac, she out of old Romp (sister to Miller's Damsel,) by imported Messenger—and Col. W. R. Johnson's and Mr. John C. Craig's gray colt Cadet, by Johnson's Medley (son of Sir Hal,) out of the noted mare Sally Walker, by Timoleon, her dam by imported Dragon—both three-years old, 90lb each.

The bugle having sounded the note of preparation, the horses uncovered. Niagara showed prime condition for a four-mile run, yet rather too high in flesh; Cadet still more so, he having been a short time previous lame in one of his fore-legs, which prevented his taking requisite exercise.

All being in readiness, the word "come up" was heard, and next the tap of the drum, (the signal to be off,) resounded. They got away pretty evenly, Cadet soon took the lead, Niagara trailing about three lengths, both in hand. In this way they went along steadily for one mile and a half, at which point (being about to enter upon the North Sweep in the second round,) Niagara let out and went up as though to feel his adversary, when Cadet went away at an improved pace round the north turn, and in this way they came up the stretch, passed the stand, at the termination of the second mile, and entered upon the third round, at a lively rate. In going down the back stretch, Niagara again went up to his adversary's quarter, yet with something to spare; the running now commenced, Cadet went along gaily, and maintained the lead round the north bend; they were at work, Niagara close up looking like a winner; as they entered upon the front

stretch, Niagara "made play," a sharp rally took place, Niagara headed and came to the end of the third mile half a length in front. They were now "going the pace"—the fourth mile was yet to be told. In sweeping round the south bend, Niagara drew out clear, and led along the back part of the course a clear length. Cadet was here evidently beat: in going up the ascent, at the north end of the back stretch, Niagara "pulled to him," and when passed the rising ground, Cadet made a last effort; he went up under punishment, but the length had told; he had nothing left for the rally, and Niagara kept the lead without a further struggle, coming home under a pull four lengths in front. Time, 8 minutes and 11 seconds.

N. B. There has been some difference of opinion expressed, and published in relation to this race; among other accounts, that of the New-York Traveller, and Spirit of the Times, gives the pass made by Niagara, to have taken place about the middle of the fourth mile. This is incorrect, Niagara made the running at the commencement of the straight run in the latter part of the third mile, and came in front when about half way up the stretch. He led at the end of the third mile, and throughout the whole of the fourth. We also differ with the Secretary of the N. Y. Jockey Club, (officially so styled,) in the report made by him, wherein he says, "to the last quarter, the interest and excitement was not only kept up, but continued doubt existed." There could be no doubt at the end of the third mile, in the mind of any man possessing half an eye of a turfite: Cadet was unquestionably out of condition, short of quick work; he had not the length in him.

Sweepstakes \$500 each, h ft for three year old colts 90lbs., fillies 87lb.; two mile heats.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Capt. R. F. Stockton's bl c Shark, by Eclipse out of Lady Lightfoot | 1 1 |
| Major Wm. Jones's b c Sidi Hamet, by Eclipse, out of Princess | 3 2 |
| John C. Craig's gr c Jessup, by Medley, out of Betsy Robinson | 2 3 |
| Mosmouth, by John Richards, belonging to Capt. Stockton, and sister to Herr Cline, belonging to Mr. Craig, as their owners could not run two horses, beats; paid forfeit. | |

Shark and Jessup were both backed freely, by their respective friends of the north and south, Shark rather the favorite, and before the start, 5 to 4 upon him, Sidi Hamet was not thought of.

After two or three unsuccessful attempts, they got off very well, Shark being inside, he made running for the lead and obtained it, Jessup next to him, Sidi Hamet last, yet all well together. Thus they went the first mile at a good racing pace; as they past the

stand, Jessup made a dash and went up upon Shark's quarter, and made severe running in the commencement of the second round from the post to the hill, about half a mile. In ascending the rising ground he fell back a length; Shark kept on steadily, having something to spare. In sweeping round the north bend, persuasion was applied to Cadet, and the argument was very freely made use of. In coming up the stretch, all was in vain; Shark led home two lengths in advance, under a hard pull; run in 3 min. 48 sec.

Second heat; Shark led off rapidly, Jessup second, Hamet close upon him, and both well up.—In going down the back stretch Sidi Hamet made a run passed Jessup and went close up to Shark—he maintained this position for about 200 yards, when he fell back, and Jessup resumed his former place. They then came round at a rattling pace, passed the stand, making severe running round the south bend of the second mile. In going along the back part of the course Jessup was evidently best, here Sidi Hamet passed him; Shark kept up the running, was never headed, and came home hard in hand, beating Sidi Hamet 3 lengths, Jessup being 10 lengths in the rear. Run in 3 min. 55 sec.

Wednesday, 2.—The races were postponed on account of the rain.

Thursday, 3d.—Match for \$500, two miles out.

Col. William R. Johnson's b f Sister to Herr Clive, three years old, 87lbs. 1
Capt. R. F. Stockton's b c Monmouth, by John Richards, three years old, 90lbs. 2

Monmouth led off at a brisk pace to the middle of the second sweep, about five furlongs; here the filly made a dash, came in front, and led up the front stretch a length. She kept her rate round the south bend in the second mile, and went along the back stretch three lengths ahead. When arrived at the centre of the north bend, Monmouth made an effort but could not close: the filly kept her lead, and came home two lengths ahead.

Won easy. Run in 3 min 51 sec.

Match for \$700, two mile heats.

William Gibson's b f Alert, by Eclipse Light foot, out of the imported mare Alarm, by Thunderbolt, three years old, 87lbs. 1
Robert L. Stevens' ch f Cornelia Conover, by Henry, out of Cinderella, by Daroc, three years old, 87lbs. 2

Alert led off, and at the end of the first mile was 20 yards in front; she continued her lead throughout the second mile, under a hard pull, and came in near half a distance in advance. Run in 3 min 58 sec.

Second heat.—There was a false start, and both went round, when they were stopped. They at length got fairly off. Cornelia made an effort for the lead,

and obtained it for a moment, but Alert dashed past in the first 100 yards, led round the turn, and went along the back stretch five lengths clear, kept away with ease, and came home 25 yards ahead. Run in 4 min 8 sec.

Purse, \$300; for all ages; weights, according to the rules of the course, two years old, a feather; three years old, 90lbs; four years, 104lbs; five years, 114lbs; six years, 121lbs; aged, 126lbs; mares and geldings allowed 3lb; two mile heats.

For this the following made their appearance:

Mr. R. L. Stevens' ch h Masaniello, by Eclipse, four years old. 4 1 1
J. C. Stevens' ch h Robin Hood, by Henry, four years old. 1 2 2
Daniel Abbot's gr g Quaker Boy, by Mambrino, five years old. 2 4 3
John Van Sicken's ch h Singleton, by Eclipse, four years old. 3 3 dr
The field against any horse, but Robin Hood the favourite.

The Quaker led off, the others all well up; he kept the lead until the commencement of the second mile, when, in going round the south turn, Robin came out, headed, and made the running down the back stretch; in rounding the north turn, Singleton went up to Robin's quarter, and made a rally for the lead, but could not take it. The Quaker then took it up, passed Singleton, and went close to Robin, but the latter kept away at a telling pace, and came home, followed by Quaker and Singleton, both well up—Masaniello making no attempt to win the heat.

Run in 3 minutes and 50 seconds.

After the first heat Robin Hood against the field.

Second heat.—Quaker Boy led round the first turn; Robin Hood made running at the commencement of the back stretch, and passed the Quaker in going along the straight run, the rest here all well up. They swept round the north bend all well together, and entered upon the front quarter-stretch all ready to make a dash. Masaniello, who had been in the rear, now crept up, passed Singleton, headed the Quaker, and when opposite the Judge's stand, at the end of the first mile, made play for the lead, came in front as they swept round the south bend, and made strong running down the back stretch, Robin Hood lying close behind, under a light pull, looking like mischief. In going round the north sweep, Robin Hood went up again, challenged, and gallantly renewed the contest, side by side; severe running now took place; they entered upon the quarter stretch head and head; a desperate rally was kept up from hence home; it was either's to the last stride; given in favour of Masaniello by half a head.

Run in 3 min 56 sec.

After the second heat, two to one upon Masaniello. Singleton being drawn, the other three appeared at the call.

Third Heat.—Masaniello led off, followed by Quaker Boy. In going along the back part of the course, Robin passed the Quaker, and in the north bend went close up to Masaniello. In coming up the front stretch they were head and quarter, and in this order they came round to the end of the first mile. Masaniello continued to keep the lead; in going along the back stretch, and round the north turn for the last time, it was evident that the length and the pace had told, and Masaniello came home three lengths ahead.

Run in 4 minutes and 7 seconds.

N. B.—We are once more under the necessity of differing from the official returns made of this race by the honourable secretary of the New-York Jockey-Club,

in which the place of Quaker Boy is given 3 3 3 and that of Singleton 2 4 dr we are confident that this is an error. Moreover, Quaker Boy is a gelding; the letter h ought not, therefore, to be prefixed; and the ages of this gelding and Singleton been given, and the weights carried been noted, it would have had something more the appearance of a racing report. Robin Hood is also returned as five years, in place of four years old; if official returns, which ought to constitute the record of the course, are not to be depended upon, we are better without such as may lead us astray, create disputes, and confirm errors. That of last spring, in placing Mary Randolph in the 4-mile race, and General Jackson in the 3 miles, is erroneous. Justice was not done the General; he ran second every heat, whereas the secretary places him third in the third heat; and Mary Randolph is returned as third best on the 4-mile day, whereas she was fourth, being beat by O'Kelly, for the first heat, and by him, Uncle Sam, and Celeste, for both the second and third heats. Mary Randolph was beat for the first heat, she did not try to win the second heat, and, for the fourth heat, (four only starting,) she came in last. These errors, with others, have got into Mr. Skinner's Turf Register.

Friday, 4.—Purse, \$400; for all ages; weights as before, according to the rules of the course; 3-mile heats.

Robert L. Steven's ch m Celeste, by Henry,
6 years old, 1 1
Wm. Gibben's ch h Sir Charles, by Daroc, out
of Maria Slamerkin, aged, 2 2

Charles led during the first mile and a quarter, Celeste waiting upon him; at the commencement of the back stretch, in the second round, the mare came

in front, and kept the lead to the end, coming home in hand, two lengths ahead.

Second heat.—Charles went away in front, and kept up his best pace; the mare waiting upon him until within less than half a mile from home; on the north turn, in the last mile, she made her run, and passed about the centre of the bend; leading home with something to spare; two lengths clear.

Saturday, 5.—Purse, \$1000; all ages; weights according to the rules of the course, as before; 4-mile heats.

Theo. Fearrell's gr f Alice Grey, by Henry,
out of Sportsmistress, four years old, 1 1
J. C. Steven's bl m Black Maria, by Eclipse,
aged, 2 2
Jos. H. Van Mater's b h Gen. Jackson, by John
Richards, six years old, dis.
100 to 20 on Black Maria against the field.

Black Maria and Alice Grey, when uncovered, showed good condition; but Gen. Jackson was the reverse; he was in no order to appear at the post.

The start being given, the General took the lead, the others well up, and all in hand. In going down the back stretch, Alice made the running, and passed the General; she led round the north bend, followed by Maria; the General falling into the rear. They went along thus at a good racing pace, yet with something in hand, until they got round the south turn in the first quarter of the second mile; here Maria went up and challenged, but Alice would not be called out, and Maria passed on to the front; thus they came round to the end of the second mile. Throughout the third mile Maria led, keeping on at a steady rate, with a good deal in hand; Alice waiting upon her. The fourth and last mile of the heat was now entered upon; Maria continued to lead gaily; Alice in good place; the General completely beat off. The mares went down the back stretch, both under a pull, went up the rise of ground strong and in fine style, and had swept nearly round the north bend, when Alice made play; dashed up to Maria; a severe rally ensued; they came along at a whistling pace, no faltering, no dwelling, nothing abroad; about a furlong from home the grey mare headed, winning by two lengths; run in 7 minutes and 56 seconds. The General nowhere.

100 to 25 on Maria after the first heat.

Second heat.—Maria led off, and went to work early, Alice waiting upon her. They went along in this position, at a killing pace, without any deviation, until arrived at the back part of the course in the third round, when Alice went close up, as if to feel her antagonist, and try what she herself had left; was quickly taken in hand again, and fell back a length. As they passed the stand at the end of the

third mile, it was evident, that Maria was going "best pace," while Alice had something in hand; when arrived at the back stretch in the last mile, Alice made a run, whistled past, and led, at a telltale rate, round the north sweep; the story was told, she came home hard in hand, 29 yards in advance; run in 7 minutes and 50 seconds.

UNION COURSE, L. I.

October 15.—Match for \$2000; mile heats.

Mr. John C. Steven's ro f, by Eclipse, out of the dam of Goliah, who was by a brother of Badger's Sir Walter, three years old, 87lb 1 1
Mr. Charles Green's b c, by Emilia, out of an imported mare, by Filho da Puta, three years old, 90lb 2 2

Won easy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., RACES.

Wednesday, October 9th.—Purse, \$200; three years old, 86lbs.; four, 100lbs.; five, 110lbs.; six, 118lbs., and aged, 134lbs.; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs., two mile heats.

J. M. Selden's b h Duke of Orleans, by Sumpster, dam by Whip, five years old. 1 1

Mr. Whiting's b f Betsy Nelson, by Sir Charles, four years old. 2 2

Major Andrew's ch f Emily, by Sir Charles, dam by Minor's Escape, four years old. 3 dis

Run in 3 min 53 sec; 3 min 56 sec.

Thursday, 10th.—Purse, 300; all ages; weights the same as yesterday; three-mile heats.

Capt. Ramsay's b m Flirtilla Jun., by Sir Archie, five years old. 1 1

J. M. Selden's b f Florida, by Contention, dam by Francisco, four years old. 2 2

J. Foulke's ch h Washington, by Rattler, aged 3 3
Run in 5 minutes, 53 seconds; 5 minutes, 53 seconds.

Friday, 11th.—Purse, \$500, all ages, weights the same as before; four-mile heats.

J. Foulke's ch c Tyrant, by Gohanna, 4 yrs, 1 1
Mr. Parker's b g Bachelor, by Tuckahoe, aged. 3 2

Mr. Carson's br h Reform, by Marylander, five years old. 2 3

Run in 8 min 16 sec; 7 min 57 sec.

TROTTING.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, (L. I.) NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, September 25.—Purse, \$300, all ages; 3-mile heats, under the saddle.

Columbus 1 1
Screwdriver 2 dis
Collector dis

Time, first heat, 8 minutes 14 seconds. The second heat not being contested, no time could be taken.

Screwdriver the favorite; 100 to 80 against the field; his having performed 3 miles at Philadelphia, last spring, in 8 minutes and 1 second, created for him a decided preference. Columbus led for the first half mile; here Screwdriver made play and came in front; he went away cleverly until about 400 or 500 yards from home, when he broke; Columbus, being close up, passed him, and came first.

Second heat.—Columbus and Screwdriver only appeared. Screwdriver again broke, almost at the start, and appeared unwilling to come to the work; he was, consequently, pulled up, and Columbus declared the winner.

Thursday, September 26.—Purse, \$300; all ages; 2 mile heats.

Edwin Forrest 2 1
Cato 1 dis

Collector 3 dis

Time—5 minutes 42 seconds, and 5 minutes 38 seconds.

Cato was declared distanced on account of foul riding. The horses came in as above, but Cato, consequently, was not allowed to contend for the third heat.

Monday, October 1.—Match for \$1000 each; 5-mile heats, in harness.

Screwdriver 1 1
Rolla 2 2

The first heat done in 14 minutes 36 seconds; the time of the second heat not reported; Screwdriver the favorite.

Rolla led for the first 2½ miles of the first heat, when Screwdriver passed him, and kept in front to the termination of the heat.

Second heat.—Screwdriver led; after going some distance he broke, when Rolla came up, head and head. Screwdriver again settled into his trot, regained his advantage, and won by a length.

March for \$200, two miles out, in light 4-wheel carriages, between Lady Van Buren and Lady Hall; the former took the lead, and kept it throughout.

The time not reported.

Purse given by the Proprietor of the Course.

Moses 2 1 1
Master Blucher 1 2 2
Young Toppallant 3 3 3
Modesty 5 5 4
Regulator 4 4 dis

N. B.—The foregoing is the most deficient report of all the lame things that has come before us; not a single weight or age is given, and, in this last, not even the distance.

